THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips Tries His Hand at Photography—His Opinion of General Grant.

Phillips, in the *Anti Slavery Standard* of to-day, says:—

In 1864, when Lincoln was nominated, we made an earnest effort to rally a third party on a more radical platform. We rejoice that we made the effort, and still esteem it evidence of wise patriotism. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln was a grave mistake, from the worst consequences of which a kind Providence saved us by his death.

Our effort and protest in 1864 were vain. As useless and vain now, it seems to us, would be any effort to organize a third party. And there are some reasons which render it largely, if not wholly, unnecessary. In 1864 the masses were not by any means alive to the duty of the hour. Ready for any step, they had no definite idea what step was needed. Further, they leaned with far too much trust on Mr. Lincoln's supposed statesmanship and honesty.

Now the case is different. The people have been largely educated to the Nation's necessity and duty, and do not even affect to put off any share of it on the shoulders of Grant, or fancy that he can or will lead anybody, or in anything. They see in him a tool, not a leader.

Faulty and defective as the Republican party is, still it holds in its hands our only chance of safety. It is a party without principles or leaders. Its seldish men cannot lead it; and its honest men will not follow. But, spite of all this, it either has within its ranks, or represents, the loyal masses of the nation. They have chosen it for their instrument. Success, if it come at all, during this generation, must come through its help. Whether one-half the legitimate results of the war shall be lost or saved depends on this Presidential election.

Our latest criticism on the Republican party is that they, by sheer incapacity, have put the nation into unnecessary peril. When the impeachment failed it was madness to go on and admit the Rebel States to their old places. Without land, without arms, with but little organization, the loyal vote lies at the mercy of Rebels. Go to Lowell and announce that whoever votes the Democratic ticket will be discharged from the mills, how many will risk suffering to support their principles? The negro not only risks starvation, but walks to the ballot-box with a pistol at his breast. If in such circumstances he stands by the flag we shall henceforth maintain that the black race is superior to our own—there is no page in American or English history which records a civil right maintained by the masses under such fearful conditions. Congress betrayed its trust when it subjected the nation to such peril. The members proved themselves thoroughly incapable or dishonest, when they adjourned in the presence of such a danger. Still the heart of the nation beats in the Republican party, and every loyal man must hope and work for its success in this canvass.

We have little confidence in Grant. The best thing about him is that he seems desirous to execute the Nation's will. He is no traitor like Johnson, neither has he any statesmanlike comprehension of the hour. We fear he belongs more to Morgan, Conkling, and Howard than to Sumner and Wade. He was drunk in the public streets since the first day of January. This is a fact as patent as the sun at noonday; none but those too dishonest to be trusted with public journals (bats passing themselves off for owls) deny it. He is a West-Point graduate with his sympathies all in the wrong direction. He has just been through a war which was God's command to one race to do justice to another—a war whose root was slavery and whose fruit was freedom. Yet of the half-dozen catch-words that the Nation has extorted from his lips, not one has any relation to liberty. The mottoes he has lent to politics, or history, are such as a bull-dog might have growled forth. A nation battling for an idea takes for its leader a man confessedly destitute of ideas. A stout soldier, an honest administrative officer—but had the nation been made up of Grants, there never would have been an anti-slavery enterprise, an emancipation proclamation, any "North or any South." France might as well have taken Murat for her Napoleon, or England put Roebuck in Peel's place. Our King Log is not imposed upon us; we select him ourselves.

Nevertheless he is but a shallow and short-sighted critic who sees only Grant before him. Grant is only the almost invisible point of the broad, and every day broadening, mass of purpose and resolve and necessity behind him. Though the nation has not been lifted to the full comprehension of its own work, it builds determinately, by instinct, as it were. It cannot comprehend, much more accept, a principle. It gropes half in light, half in darkness; has found out Fessenden's incapacity, but still hugs the delusion of his honesty. Like Milton's lion, it has not wholly emerged into shape, or freed "its hinder parts." But its purpose is clear and full—over no matter how many prejudices, it it will put beyond contingency the nation—and leave it nothing to blush for when it stands in the sisterhood of Christendom.

We must accept the hour, not force it. Grant's election means progress. We hope it means the iron hand of a just Government laid relentlessly on Rebels. We hoped to see at last a lover of liberty in the White House, one who loved and understood what Lincoln only submitted to. If we cannot have that, give us at least a constable who will remorselessly execute the laws. Ten days after such a will is recognized at the White House, Wade Hampton, Alexander Stephens, Forrest, Toombs, Cobb, and Seymour will slink like whipped spaniels to their kennels. Grant's friends understand so little the epoch they live in that their most lavish falsehood never claims for him anything which fits him for a leader in such an hour. Pope said:—

> **"Feign what crime you will, and paint it e're so strong,**
> **Some rising genius sins up to your song."**

But Grant's friends have not fancy and understanding of the hour enough to lift him up to its need. But let him show in the White House even the wholesome camp discipline they claim for him, and by the first day of next April a negro will walk a hundred miles, even in Kentucky, to find enough specimens of Ku-Klux to furnish the museums of the curious. All this blood and rage is the child of cowardice, and will vanish quickly into thin air, as it did in New Orleans when the grim and resolute Yankee laid his unfaltering hand on the helm. None so thorough coward as the bully.

Hence we hail Maine and Vermont as day stars of hope, and pray that other States may come up and better the instruction.

The immediate issue now, as in 1861, is whether the nation shall survive. Seymour's success means another chance for secession. Grant's election melts the millions into one indissoluble whole; calling us to stamp on it what legend God wills. As in 1861, the nation now can be saved only as a nation of justice and liberty. To his amazement Lincoln found himself the emancipator of the slave. To his equal amazement Grant will find himself borne up and on to be the shield of the negro. We said, in November, 1860, "for the first time in our history the slave has elected a President." The first day of January, 1863, justified the assertion. If, which may God grant, this November sends Grant to the White House, we shall say "the negro has elected his President"—may the future justify us as amply.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ITALY.

Midday Assassinations.

It has been officially announced in Florence that a severe blow has at last been struck at the brigands, and that Guerra, one of the most formidable of the chiefs who have so long set both police and military at defiance, has been killed, as well as another chief-named Ciccone and a number of their followers. Guerra is reported to have fallen in single combat with an Italian officer, who himself was wounded by the bandit. In the Romagna the state of things continues very bad. M. Erdan lately wrote that on the 24th of August there were in the streets of Faenza assassinations, one of them right in front of the barracks. Of course, nobody had seen anything or had the least notion who the murderers were. In the same letter he wrote:—

"Yesterday, on the square of the Ministry of Public Instruction, in Florence, in broad day, a lad of twenty walked up to another lad of seventeen and drove a knife right into his heart. The victim fell a corpse. The passers-by seized the assassin, and as they were handling him rather roughly, *'Me voglio esser rispettato!'* he indignantly exclaimed, *'Non ho rubato io!'* (I will be respected; I am not a thief.) One of the last crimes committed hereabouts had a peculiar character. Two young men had had a quarrel, but had made it up again. A week later they met in the market-place. One of them passed his arms affectionately round the neck of the other, and pinched his chin playfully with one hand, while with the other he stabbed him and killed him on the spot—made him cold, literally to translate the Italian *freddare*. It is a curious thing that all the papers use that word in their accounts of the murder. To *freddare* people, which sounds like cutthroat's slang, is here a received word, found in literature. Gibbon somewhere says that the nature of a people may be judged by studying the moral composition of its words in common use. It would be easy to compile a small dictionary of the words current in Italian journalism which imply immaturity of the moral sense."

A correspondent says:—"M. Erdan is a keen observer, and few men know Italy better, or have a juster appreciation of the character of its people."

FORREST.

He Denies any Knowledge of the Ku-Klux Klan.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Mr. P. M. Henkel, Warsaw, Indiana—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 5th instant is before me, asking if a letter written to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, purporting to be the conversation held with me by the correspondent of that paper, is correct. I was misrepresented by that correspondent in nearly everything he wrote. I had only a street conversation with him—at most not more than five minutes. He has in his letter adopted questions and answers to suit the paper or himself, without my consent, or wholly or entirely foreign to my political views. I will allow no man to go further to sustain law and order than myself. As to Ku-Klux Klan, I know nothing about them, and have never stated to any person that I did know. I will send the corrections the correspondent has made since his letter was written. He misrepresented me for political effect, and nothing else. He has written another letter from this place, purporting to be written from Fort Pillow. He has never been at Fort Pillow, and I have not been there since 1867, when I visited the place to make a map for my book.

I am willing to make any sacrifice, save my honor, to relieve my State and its oppressed citizens from the radical rule that is destroying their prosperity and happiness. If your people only knew one-half the oppression we have to endure, I am confident they would come to our relief by voting for Seymour and Blair, and giving us peace and liberty. Our radical Legislature and officials, and negro magistrates, are weighing us down with heavy taxes, and so squandering and misapplying, as well a stealing our substance, that we shall not be able to stand it much longer. Patience has been long since exhausted; but, in the fullness of the hope for a lasting and prosperous peace, and a return of our Northern friends to reason and a due appreciation of our common interests, we have endured, and still endure, even after patience has been exhausted. Yours, respectfully,

N. B. FORREST.

Forrest's Butchery Reaffirmed.

A Decatur (Ala.) correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says, on the 10 inst:—

In reading the extracts printed in reference to General Forrest's butchery at Fort Pillow, I could not help observing the wide contrast between the account given for publication in the radical papers of the North, and the very short account of it I find in my diary, given by Gen. Forrest in my presence, while he was on his way to speak at a Democratic mass meeting. The General, no doubt, supposed all to be his friends, and, with the exception of myself, probably all were. I supposed at the time, and do yet, that the story told then was about as near the truth as the General would ever be able to tell it, so I immediately made note of it. I did not at the time intend it for publication, but now deem it wrong to withhold it from the public.

As I approached the crowd the General was speaking of the animosity existing between his men and certain Tennessee troops, and the way they treated each other when prisoners. "But," said he, "we were not bothered with them after the capture of Fort Pillow. We about finished them there." Here the General paused and appeared to look sad; then raising his head said, "The boys curse me yet about that." One of the party then asked how it was about that affair. The General brightening up, quickly replied, "I just thought, God d—d you, you've had one chance to surrender, now by G—d you can put up with what you get, and they got about what they deserved." A general laugh now followed, but at this time I turned away in disgust, hoping it would never again be my lot to hear such a heartless remark so heartily applauded.

BUTLER.

Opposition to His Re-Election.

The following call for a Convention to meet in Salem, Mass., is being circulated in the various towns of the Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District, now represented by General B. F. Butler, and it is said, has already received many signatures:—

To the Electors of the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts:—The election of a member of Congress from this district is near at hand. The present incumbent, General Benjamin F. Butler, has formally announced himself a candidate for re-election. He asks your votes, "if the people of the district think he has faithfully and earnestly served them"—making his own record his only platform. He does not allude to the action of a District Convention, and it is generally understood that he will be a candidate, whether regularly nominated or not. He thus appeals to you for an endorsement of his whole course in Congress. Every one who votes for him in effect sanctions his course, and encourages him to pursue it. The undersigned, true to the principles of the Republican party, and heartily supporting the candidates nominated at Chicago and Worcester, cannot consistently support or vote for General Butler, and with them opposition to his election is fealty to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party. We take his record as he has made it, and are not to be influenced by professions made on the eve of the election. We do not agree with him in his financial schemes, and so far from regarding them as important, we deem them fatal to the national credit and the national honor. His well-known opposition to General Grant upon personal grounds renders him unfit to be a hearty supporter of his administration, and we prefer to send to the next Congress a warm, unquestioned friend of General Grant rather than a bitter and persistent enemy.

Here follows the appointment of the Convention and the place and time of assembling.

—Farms in Arkansas sell at from three to five cents an acre. A local paper says that dirt is so cheap you have to look sharp, or they will smuggle an extra forty or so on you in making out the deed.

BLAIR.

He Warmly Maintains the Illegality of Congressional Reconstruction.

The New York *Sun* has the following report of a curious and important conversation:—

A well-known gentleman of this city was conversing with General F. P. Blair, Jr., not long since, upon the power of Congress to reconstruct the South. General Blair warmly maintained that the Reconstruction laws were unconstitutional, and that there was no authority in the National Government to endow negroes with the elective franchise in the conquered States. "You are mistaken," said his friend; "the Supreme Court has fully decided the question in favor of the power exercised by Congress."

"How so?" asked the General. "I never heard of any such decision."

"I will give you the points," was the answer.

"I. The Supreme Court has decided that the National Government has the same rights and powers as regards the States lately in Rebellion, as it would have toward States or Territories conquered in war with a foreign power.

"II. The Supreme Court decided years ago that in New Mexico, which we had just then conquered in the war with Mexico, the orders of General Kearney, the Military Governor of that Territory, had all the force of law and must be obeyed as such.

"III. Among these orders of General Kearney, in New Mexico, was a code of laws which he promulgated some time about 1847, by which the right of suffrage was conferred upon all males of lawful age, without distinction of color, negroes included.

"IV. This code, which was thus imposed on New Mexico, by the military power, the Supreme Court decided to be the rightful law of the Territory, until it should be set aside by express act of Congress.

"V. The apparent author of this negro suffrage code was Francis P. Blair, Jr., whose name was attached to it as Attorney-General of the Territory."

"That's true," responded General Blair, "but I didn't supposed any d——d black Republican knew it."

THE FASHIONS.

From Le Follet.

All sorts of gay colors are continually worn, and the contrast of the various shades gives our toilets an almost Oriental appearance. I have seen material with pale gold and purple stripes, for instance, which looked exceedingly pretty. The tunic was looped back en paniers, but unicolored, while the hat of Italian straw had small clusters of of cherries, scattered in a most original manner, for ornament. Almost every tunic assumes now-a-days the form of a square or rounded apron in front and of paniers behind more or less looped up. For full dress toilets next winter this description of costumes will be worn altogether. The style for winter hats is also forecasting its shadow already. As might have been expected, they will have high crowns. The principal ornaments will be puffs, feathers, and aigrets. This style of head dress will be admirably adapted for the costumes of the Louis XV and Louis XVI age, which are so far from going out of fashion as to become still more complete, and powder and beauty-spots are seriously spoken of. In the meantime, the fashion of head-dresses is mixed—neither high nor low. Flat chignons on the head, small hats with flat caps, narrow fanchonnettes with flower puffs, are all the rage. To return to costumes. I have seen a very pretty one on the beach of Trouville. A round skirt of silver gray Mexican silk had a high flounce and a fold of scarabee taffeta for ornament; an apron of the same material was bordered with a small flounce and a fold of scarabee taffeta at the top. What was visible at the the back part of the skirt looked very original on account of a knot of a scarabee sash being fastened to it, while the sleeves of the dress were half tight-fitting and ended in a puffing of the same material as the dress. The toquet of very fine silver-grey straw was bordered with scarabee satin. The somewhat high cap had a lustre of scarabee feathers for ornament which fell gracefully down on one side over the ringlets of the chignon, which had been put very high on the back part of the head. Another not less original costume was made of green glaced silk, the lower skirt had pipings of flounces placed below at certain distances from each other, while the upper skirt looped back in three paniers repeated the same trimming on a smaller scale. The waist was cut square in front, and completed by a Marie Antoinette mantalet, knotted on the chest by a Papillon knot, and falling down over the sides so as to become fastened behind at the top of the skirt a few centimetres lower than the waist. This mantelet is bordered by pipings at certain distances, and, moreover, ornamented with microscopic knots, visible on the intervals left by the pipings. A splendid dinner costume has just been finished for the Marquise of V. It is a vapory skirt of white gauze held up *en paniers* in a very original manner, over a turkois blue transparent by a large turkois blue sash. The waist is cut low and square, and has very rich wide lace, fastened by turkois clasps all around the shoulders.

I am at a loss what to say of linen wear. Bonnets always keep the fanchon or the Catalan style, and only vary in the style of borders. The most becoming is a Catalan bonnet of embroidered muslin. A ribbon, corresponding in shade to the toilet, forms a square which indicates the top of the head, and falls down under the chignon which it half covers. Small knots of embroidered muslin and of ribbon form the front of the bonnet, while two long ribbons float behind. Another pattern is the guipure fanchon. The front of the bonnet is looped back over the top of the head in two points bordered by a narrow ribbon. A flounce of guipure serves as ornament for the back part, and extends in flaps fastened under the chin by rich guipure lace covering a knot of ribbon.

ORR.

The Ex-Governor Hauls the Democracy over the Coals.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press Sept. 19.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, who is now in this city, has been giving some of the leading Democrats here a piece of his mind on the bungling way the Democracy have been managing matters of late. To one of them, who was a delegate to the Tammany Convention, he said that the nominations of Seymour and Blair were both great mistakes. Seymour, because he represented impracticable and obsolete ideas, and Blair on account of his revolutionary letter. Besides, Blair was a military man, and the Democracy set out with the idea of having a great civilian statesman, and they should have been consistent in that idea. Pendleton was equally objectionable on account of his identity with old worn-out policies. If the Democracy had nominated Chase, the Governor said his name, so long identified with the abolition of slavery, would have enabled the Democracy to carry every Southern State. Now, they might possibly carry Georgia and Alabama—the rest would all go for Grant. He further said that it was a great mistake for the Southern Democracy to insist on being represented in the Convention; that the crowd of Confederate Generals there had a bad effect on the public opinion of the North, and a bad influence on the Convention. Wade Hampton, for instance, whom he spoke of in high terms, had come home, and publicly stated that *he* had procured the insertion in the platform of the declaration that "the Reconstruction acts were usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and so the Confederate element in the Convention openly arrayed itself against Northern sentiment, and reopened all the old issues. Much sensible talk of the same kind the wise and patriotic old Governor addressed to his hard-headed friend, but with as little practical effect, we fear, as his sagacious counsels to his headstrong brethren in South Carolina. We learn that Governor Orr has just been appointed a circuit judge in South Carolina, but that he has determined to take up his residence in St. Joseph, Mo., in order to resume the practice of his profession under more favorable auspices than the disturbed condition of affairs in South Carolina admits of.

GEORGIA.

An Address to the Colored Voters.

The following is being extensively circulated in Georgia:—

COLORED VOTERS, READ THIS!

First. Who turned colored members out of the Legislature?

1. Democrats are telling it in many places that the Republicans turned them out. It is not so. The falsehood of their statements is plain from the following facts:—

(1.) Republicans made the colored people free. Mr. Lincoln was a Republican. When he was President, he issued the first proclamation of freedom. General Grant is a Republican. He conquered the Rebels, and gave effect to the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln.

(2.) A Republican Congress passed the laws calling a Convention and giving the right to the colored people to vote. Other acts of Congress made them citizens and gave them civil rights.

(3.) The Convention which made the Constitution was composed mostly of Republicans, and colored persons were allowed to hold seats in that Convention and assist in making the Constitution.

(4.) The Constitution thus framed does give colored people the right to hold office. It was made so on purpose by the Republicans who made it. During the canvass for its ratification Democrats said it did give colored people the right to hold office. For this reason they spoke and voted against it.

2. Democrats turned the colored members out of the Legislature.

(1.) A Democrat from Randolph county, who was elected chiefly by colored voters, offered the first resolution to turn them out. The resolution on which they were turned out was offered by a Democrat of Houston county, who was elected by colored voters.

(2.) There were 81 members of the House of Representatives who voted to turn out the colored members. They were all Democrats except four.

The Democrats are trying to impose upon the ignorant colored people by telling them that the Republicans turned the colored members out of the Legislature. The resolutions in both Houses were offered by Democrats. Not one Democrat voted in favor of retaining the colored members in their seats. Yet, the Democrats say there was a majority of Republicans in the Legislature. That is true as to the Senate, but not as to the House. Refusing to let the colored members vote, and a few Republicans voting with the Democrats, they got a large majority in both Houses. This shows that the Democrats are determined that colored men shall not hold office if they can prevent them.

Third. For what reason did the Democrats turn them out?

1. Not because they had committed any crime.

2. Not because the Constitution forbade their holding office; but

3. Because they were free persons of color. Democrats are against colored persons enjoying their rights because of the color of their skin!

Fourth. What is the remedy?

Elect General Grant, and all will be well. If he is elected, the colored men excluded will be restored to their seats. If Seymour is elected they will not be restored, but the Democrats will go on in their revolutionary measures until they have stripped colored people of all their constitutional rights, and reduced them to a condition as bad, if not worse, than slavery.

Colored voters, to the rescue! You owe it to yourselves, to your wives, to your children, to your whole race and your country, to rally to a man around the standard of Grant and Colfax, and to vote for no candidate for any office but the regular nominees of the Republican party.

COLORADO.

The Republican Ticket Still Ahead.

The *Rocky Mountain News* of September 17, which is later by three days than the advices recently paraded in the Democratic journals of the East, has a table of the recent vote for Delegate to Congress in Colorado, which foots up as follows:—

Bradford's (Rep.) majorities	663
Belden's (Dem.) majorities	580
Bradford's net majority	83

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says, editorially:—

"We reproduce elsewhere the latest returns from Colorado. One precinct (Lake) is missing. Allowing the Rebel candidate for Delegate 240 majority in Huerfano county, which outnumbers the legal voters of the whole county, Bradford (Rep.) has carried the Territory with a surplus of 82 votes. The Rebels are at their tricks, and are endeavoring to throw out two Bradford precincts under the plea that a survey of the Territory, made since the election was ordered, places them in New Mexico. It is not certain that this move could cheat Bradford of his election, and if this fails possibly some other scheme may be tried."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John W. Thackera, charged with the larceny, as bailee, of certain certificates of stock in the Eagle Mining Company, before reported, the defense set up that they were retained by Mr. Thackera as an indemity to the company against certain heavy losses caused by the gross negligence of the prosecutor; and, moreover, there was a total absence of proof of fraudulent intention, which entitled the defendant to an acquittal.

The jury returned a sealed verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Mr. Richard P. White made a motion for a new trial, which the Judge directed to be filed.

George Bickley, a little boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of twenty five dollars It was testified that he stole the money from a coat hanging up in the establishment where he worked, and belonging to a fellow employe, and spent a portion of it in the purchase of a gun. He was suspected and arrested, and then he acknowledged he had taken the money, and also gave such directions as enabled the officer to get possession of the gun.

Lazarus Leary, one of the force of juvenile bootblacks who have their headquarters at Sixth and Chesnut streets, made his debut in the prisoner's dock this morning, and plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a lot of postage stamps and gum drops, which he and several others stole from a store at Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Issac Warnick pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of furs and cloth, valued at $50. The goods having been missed, were found by the detectives in the possession of the prisoner, and identified by the owners, which made out a very plain case against him.

George White was found guilty of stealing cassimere, valued at $25, from the store at the northeast corner of Tenth and Market streets. This theft was proven in the same manner as the two last.

Anthony Curran and Thomas McConnel were put upon trial, charged with the larceny of ropes valued at $55, and belonging to John Forsythe. On the part of the prosecution it was testified that about 9 o'clock on the evening of August 19 Forsythe, in going to a boat he commanded, lying at Pier No. 14, Richmond, saw two men jump out of a small boat and run away, while a third man remained in the boat, and sailed out into the river. He could not recognize the faces of any of the men; but with the aid of a hand-lamp he took a full observation of the boat. On the following morning, a special officer of the Reading Railroad Company hearing that a boat was lying at Williams street wharf, containing certain lines supposed to have been stolen, and suspecting that perhaps they were the property of his employers, went to the locality, saw the boat and ropes, and concealed himself near by, in order to see who should take them away. About half-past 5 o'clock the two prisoners went down to the boat, and Curran took out an oar from an old log lying on the shore. The officer, seeing that these were the owners of the boat, rushed upon Curran and arrested him, but McConnel got away, only to be arrested a few days afterwards hidden away in a sail loft. The ropes were found not to belong to the railroad, but to be those that were stolen from Forsythe's boat on the night before. Upon these facts the prosecuting attorney pressed for a conviction.

On the part of the defense witnesses were called to prove that during the whole of the evening on which the theft was committed the prisoners were at their home far away from this pier, not having gone away from 7 o'clock until about 6 o'clock next morning; that this was Curran's boat or that the prisoners were the men who were about to enter it that morning was not denied; but it was contended that they took no part in the larceny of the rope, and knew not that it was in the boat.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Official Returns of the Maine Election—The Coming National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors—An Ecclesiastical Trial.

The Spanish Insurrection—The Queen Willing to Abdicate.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MAINE.

The Official Returns Show a Republican Majority of 20,404.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 24.—The official vote of the State is now in, and is as follows:—

Chamberlain, Rep.	75,835
Pillsbury, Dem.	55,431
Republican Majority	20,404

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The Trial of Rev. Mr. Hubbard for Violating the Canons of the Episcopal Church.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—The adjourned ecclesiastical trial of Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Westerly, R. I., commenced at Grace Church Tuesday, in this city. A statement of facts agreed upon by the Council was presented to the Court and accepted. The statement admits the main facts. John W. Stiness, Esq., counsel for the complainants, offered to waive further proceedings if Rev. Mr. Hubbard would confess his error. This was declined, and Mr. Stiness opened the case in an elaborate argument.

Benjamin F. Thurston, Esq., counsel for Mr. Hubbard, announced that Rev. John Colton Smith had been associated with him as counsel, and the Court admitted him. Mr. Thurston then commenced his argument, and partly finished it at the adjournment. Yesterday morning the Court opened with the reading of a paper from the Hon. Horatio Rogers, the legally appointed adviser of the Court, setting forth that his opinion was not asked on the question of the admission of Rev. J. Colton Smith as associate counsel for the defense, and that the action of the Court was consequently irregular. The Court refused to reconsider the decision, and Rev. J. C. Smith continues as one of the counsel for Mr. Hubbard. The argument of Mr. Thurston was continued, without closing. The Court adjourned till this morning.

FROM SPAIN.

Movements of Royal and Revolutionary Troops—The Queen Willing to Abdicate.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Madrid *Gazette* says that Navaliches had arrived on the north side of the Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry, and four batteries. The revolutionary General Serrano was marching with a large force on Cordova to give battle to the royal troops. Great excitemen prevailed in Madrid, and it was believed that the success of the revolutionists was certain. Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Asturias as the King, she to act as regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists, however, have refused any compromise, and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a constituent assembly and a provisional government.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Maryland Boys in Blue to Attend the Mass Convention in Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The Boys in Blue, soldiers and sailors, had a meeting last night, and resolved to attend the grand National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors in Philadelphia, next month. They adopted short blue capes as their uniform.

The Republican Conventions of the Second and Third Congressional Districts are now in session here. It is believed that King and Ensor will be nominated.

Mrs. Lincoln and son arrived here yesterday from Altoona, and went to Washington, preparatory to attending her son Robert's wedding.

Information here now leaves no doubt that Reverdy Johnson favors Grant's election.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¾; Reading, 94⅛; Canton, 48½; Erie, 49; Cleveland and Toledo, 101⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅝; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 83⅜; New York Central, 127⅝; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River 140⅛; 5-20s, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 109⅞; do. 1865, 110⅛; do. new, 108⅝; 10-40s, 104⅝. Gold, 142⅛. Money, 4@5 per cent. Exchange, 8⅝.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull and nominal at 25½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm at 67@75c. Rye $1·40@1·50. Provisions active and easier. Mess Pork, $30·50. Bacon, rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 16¾c; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 21½c. Lard, 20@20½c.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	49⅜	Toledo & Wabash	57½
Ph. and Rea. R.	94	Mil. & St. Paul com	94½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Adams Express	52½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅜	Wells, Fargo	31¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	87¼	U. S. Express Co.	52
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87⅝	Tennessees, new	69¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Gold	141½

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868. }

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, but prices generally were unsettled and lower. Government securities declined ⅛@¼ per cent. 114¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 104⅛ for 10-40s; 114 for '62 5-20s; 109⅞ for '64 5-20s; 110⅛ for '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for July '65 5-20s; 108⅜ for '67 5-20s; and 109⅛ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 46⅞@47, a decline of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; Pennsylvania at 56⅛@56¾, a decline of ⅛; and Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; 44½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 10½. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70¼ for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 22⅛@22¼, a decline of ¼. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 45 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Reading.............b30.. 47⅜

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	Read 6s, '70	105¼	100	sh Read R......b30..	46·81
$1000	Oil Cr'k & All'y Riv R bds..	82½	100	do.........b5..	46·81
4	sh Cam & Am	129	100	do.........s5..	46⅞
5	do	129	100	do.........b30..	46⅞
100	sh Penna R......2d..	56¾	100	do.........2d..	46⅞
100	do.........2d..	56⅜	100	do	46⅞
100	do.........2d..	56⅜	100	do....b30wn..	46⅞
54	do.........ls..	56⅜	100	do.........b5..	46⅞
65	sh Leh V R......ls..	55⅝	100	do.........b30..	46⅞
100	sh Leh Nav	22⅝	300	do....ls.b60..	46⅞
1000	do.....ls.s60.	22½	200	do.........ls..	46·81
12	do	22¾	100	do.........b60.	46⅞
100	sh Hestonville	10½	400	do ...b30wn..	46·81
900	sh N Y & Mid...ls..	3·44	100	do.........s5..	46·81
100	sh Read R......b5.	47 1-16	100	do.........c..	46⅞
100	do	47	100	do.........b5..	46·69
600	do.........ls..	47	100	do....s5&int..	46·69
200	do.........s60..	47⅛	500	do	46·69
100	do	46⅞	100	do.........b30..	46¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	142¼	11·00 A. M.	142¼
10·12 "	142⅛	11·25 "	142¼
10·37 "	142⅜	12·20 "	142
10·45 "	142¼	12·22 P. M.	141⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; do. 1862, 113⅞@113⅞; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅞@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 142⅛@142¼. Silver, 136@137½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@114¼; do., 1864, 109⅞@109⅞; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅜; 1868, 108⅞@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118⅞@119. Gold, 142⅛@142¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅞@110; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do., 1867, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1868, 109⅛@109¼; 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 142⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24.—There is more activity in the Flour Market, and prices are stronger. About 1500 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6·50@7·50 for low grades and good superfine, $8@8·75 for extras, $9·25@9·50 for new spring Wheat extra family, $9·75@10·25 for old do. do., $10@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.—500 barrels sold within this range, and $12·50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $9@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet but steady. A fair inquiry prevails for good and prime grades at our quotations. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $2·20@2·30, including 2000 bushels amber at $2·33@2·35. Rye sells at $1·50 for Western, and $1·35@1·40 for Southern. Corn is quiet, but unchanged in price. Sales of yellow at $1·28@1·30; and Western mixed at $1·26½@1·28. Oats are in good request at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at 75@77c. for Western, and 65c. for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of 20 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton, and chesnut and Spanish oak at $17@20 per cord.

Seeds.—Cloverseed commands $8·50@9 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy sells at $2·40@2·60. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·75@2·80.

Whisky is selling at $1·47@1·50 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............62|11 A. M..............63|2 P. M..............61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Maritada, Dix, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Fall River, do.
Schr Emma, Whitman, Islip, L. I., L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Breeze, Overton, Providence, do.
Schr Elmira, Creamer, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Boston.
Schr J. B. Johnson Smith, Providence.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, 10 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Brig Maritda Dix, from Boston, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to S. B. Bailey & Sons.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Providence.
Schr Emma, Whitman, from Islip, L. I.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Francis French Lippincott, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Boston.
Schr Elmira, Creamer, from Waldoboro, Me.
Schr Artie Garwood, Howell, from Portland.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from New Bedford.
Schr Breeze, Overton, from Fall River.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44 Trainor from Washington.
Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Ship Aurora, from Rotterdam.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 22—9 P. M.—Schr Enterprise, from Nova Scotia for Philadelphia, passed in to-day.

Brig Nero Thomas and John, from Malaga for New York, arrived at the Breakwater last night, with loss of fore and maintopmasts, and also lost overboard second mate and one seaman; the captain has left to get a steamer to tow the vessel to New York.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Schr John Stroup, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 21st inst.

Schrs Argus Eye, Mayhew; Ralph Souder, Crosby; and R. Vanneman, Vanneman, hence, at Salem 21st instant.

Schr E. Magee, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 21st inst.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Boston 20th instant.

Schr W. G. Audenried, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 19th inst.

Schr H. L. Slaght, Willetts, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Edgartown 17th inst., with loss of bowsprit, jibboom, and fore topmast, and sustained other damage while in contact with schr S. & E. Corson.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Schr J. Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 22d inst.

Steamer Valley City, Morgan, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst., and sailed for Richmond.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, ship Nunquam Dormio, Cousins, from Liverpool.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, from Bristol, Eng.
Barque Alma Elisabeth, Ipland, from Pisagua.
Barque Geo. Mason, Foster, from Glasgow.
Barque Frederikke, Ulburg, from Antwerp.
Barque A. E. Sherwood, McGrath, from Montevideo.
Brig San Pietro, Lauro, from Trieste.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Unreconstructed States and the Election.

From the N. Y. Times.

The joint resolution which in July became a law, notwithstanding the President's veto, provides that none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be allowed to vote in the Presidential election, unless they shall have become entitled to representation in Congress under the Reconstruction acts. It further provides that no election of electors shall be recognized unless held under the authority of the new Constitution and Government.

The law merely expresses the logical result of the Congressional policy in regard to States not formally restored to the Union. States which are out of the Union in all other matters of government have no claim to be counted in the Union for the purpose of voting in the Presidential election. Having no share in national legislation and administration, they cannot participate in the choice of the national Executive. To admit them to the Electoral College while excluded from representation in Congress, would be to surrender the vital principle of the reconstruction policy; the conclusion is so obvious, that the enactment of a law affirming it was desirable only as a means of determining in advance the standing of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas in the election. Had the decision been left until the time arrived for counting votes, its promulgation might have worn the appearance of partisanship. Declared as it was beforehand, it is not subject to that imputation, while its reasonableness and consistency are too plain to be disputed.

The Democratic party in Mississippi, however, are seriously debating the question, whether an election shall be held in defiance of Congressional action. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State some weeks ago insisted that the law shall be disregarded as null and void, and his view has since been adopted by the Committee, whose address on the subject has been endorsed by the local Democratic press, as well as by the extremists of Virginia. A request for the issue of a proclamation was addressed to General Gillem, commanding the department, who declined to comply. From his decision an appeal has been made to the President and General Grant, and as no help is expected, or could legally be rendered by either, the Democratic oracles are turning their attention to the suggestion that an election shall be held under the authority of the Government which Congress swept aside in the beginning of reconstruction. The view of those who favor this course is distinctly echoed by the Louisville *Journal*, the ablest and most vigorous Democratic print in the Southwest. Says the *Journal*:—

> "Now our opinion, an opinion as to the rectitude of which we have not even a moment's doubt, is, that the three States named, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, without the slightest deference or regard to the infamously partisan and unconstitutional legislation of Congress, and without taking the least account of the absence of enabling orders or paying any attention whatever to threats issuing from under the shadow of cocked hats and epaulettes, should, on the day of the election of Presidential electors throughout the United States, proceed to the election of electors just as if there were no such thing as a Congressional disabling law, a fierce hat, or a shoulder-strap. Let them elect their electors, for we do not suppose that they need be deterred from the exercise of that prerogative by the fear of satraps and their bayonets. Let them by all means elect their electors and leave the consequences to the people of the nation themselves included. We can assure them, that, if they shall elect Seymour and Blair electors, and if the counting of the votes of their electors would give Seymour and Blair a majority in the electoral colleges of the country, the votes of their electors will be counted and Seymour and Blair placed in the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, be the cost what it may. If we will not fight for our rights, we have no right to have rights—or at any rate to talk about them."

The plan which the *Journal* thus boldly commends was not concealed by the more outspoken of the Southern delegates to the New York Convention. Congress had not at that time finally acted in the matter, but the intention to exclude the votes of unreconstructed States was understood. In anticipation of this proceeding, the course now advocated by the leading Democrats of Mississippi was unreservedly advocated, in personal intercourse, by the very men who forced General Blair upon the Convention. Wade Hampton's declaration as to the exclusive acknowledgement of white votes pointed in the same direction. And it is recommended, with more or less reserve, by others of the same stamp.

Encouragement is found in the message of the President communicating the veto of the resolution to which we have referred. In that document, Mr. Johnson repudiated as "illegitimate, and of no validity whatever," the Governments organized under the acts of Congress, and asserted that the only votes in the Southern States "that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction." Mr. Johnson's opinion, however, can have no practical effect as against the law, and the Democrats, who, in Mississippi or elsewhere, make it the basis of proceedings in regard to the election, will expend their energies in vain.

It will probably be found that the duty of the military commanders is not to be limited to the refusal of requests like that addressed to General Gillem. If only to prevent disturbance, they would seem to be required to forbid and prevent proceedings instituted in the name and under the pretended authority of Governments which Congress pronounced bastard and unlawful. In no other way does it seem possible to avert collisions and prevent complications, and we doubt not that the Generals in command will be instructed accordingly.

The Georgia Rebels.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We suppose the case at Camilla to be a perfectly clear one. Shall the late Rebels be the only class in the Southern communities suffered to hold political meetings and bear arms? That is the essential question at issue. The Rebel admissions make it quite as clear as the statements in our despatch from Atlanta on Tuesday—the important assertions of which remain unchallenged in any quarter.

"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." That is the pledge of the Constitution of the United States. "At the request of the citizens, M. G. Poor, the Sheriff, with a committee of six other citizens, went out to meet the procession, and to state to them distinctly that, if they would put down their arms, no objection would be made to their entering the town and holding their political meeting." That was the gracious permission of the paroled Rebel soldiers to the loyal citizens of Mitchell county, Ga., according to their own elaborate self-justification. General Howard telegraphs the statements of a Republican in the dispersed procession, who says he was expressly warned against entering the town on the single ground that "the people were determined that radicals should not speak at Camilla," and who elsewhere incidentally explains that "the colored men, being unarmed," could not be rallied.

But we are willing to consider the case on the showing of the Rebels themselves. Here is the understanding of the matter attained by the *Express*, after a study of the accounts from its friends:—

> "It is quite plain that if the 'radical candidate for Congress' and his negro mob had forborne to invade a town which the sheriff and citizens begged them to leave in peace, no outbreak would have happened."

"The radical candidate for Congress and his negro mob" were simply a political procession—not even charged to have acted thus far otherwise than peaceably—of citizens of the State. If they were armed, as is possible, is that a new thing at political assemblages, or assemblages of any sort, in Georgia? Is there any law, written or unwritten, by which one citizen shall be permitted bear arms for that he has been a Rebel and is now a paroled soldier, and another citizen shall be punished for bearing arms for that he has been a Union man and is now a Republican? Does it constitute an "invasion" of a town in Georgia for a peaceable procession of Union men to enter it?—an "indasion" so dangerous as to warrant the late Rebels in mustering to repel it, and in pursuing the scattered and fleeing Union men five to seven miles from the place, killing and wounding indiscriminately all they can reach?

We now have five versions of the occurrence—that of our special correspondent, published on Tuesday; the Rebel version of the Associated Press, given in the same paper; the formal statement of the sheriff and other citizens of Camilla; the accounts gathered by General Howard and others from eye-witnesses, and telegraphed to Washington; and a report made by Georgians to the local officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. They all agree on the following points:—

1. The Republican procession was peaceably approaching the town, in accordance with a previous announcement, to attend a meeting to be addressed by the candidate for Congress in that district.

2. While still some distance from the town they were met, first by couriers, and subsequently by a regular committee of resident Rebels, warning them that they could not enter it in safety.

3. They refused to be deterred by such threats, insisted on their rights, and, while entering the town with their music, were fired upon by white citizens.

4. They made little resistance, soon fled, and were pursued six or seven miles. They lost in killed and wounded numbers variously stated from forty, in one Rebel account, all the way up to a hundred in another. The rebels lost none killed, and the largest number claimed to be wounded is six.

These are the facts admitted on all hands. Can the most prejudiced man put any but one honest construction upon them? It was deliberately determined that a Republican meeting should not be held in Camilla. "Carpet-baggers," "scalawags," and "loil niggers" were to be taught that Rebels ruled in that bailiwick, and none but true Democratic sentiments were tolerated.

The Rebel accounts, in their impotent and impudent attempts to conceal this, fall into sufficiently distressing difficulties. They admit that "a citizen," *i. e.*, a white Rebel, fired the first shot, but plead in extenuation that he was drunk. They insist that they were themselves legally and virtuously unarmed, but admit in the very next line that the moment the negroes returned this shot, "immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang to their arms and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed and an unknown number wounded." They profess only the most lamb-like disposition and the most perfect willingness for Republican meetings to be held, but in the next sentence regret that only negroes were killed, and that the white men escaped "with but little injury," *i. e.*, with only a bullet-hole in the leg of the "scalawag" candidate for Congress. They profess fears that the negroes would have become "an infuriated mob," and explain that therefore they got up a mob themselves. They complain that the negroes "vastly outnumbered" them, and were fully armed, while they were "wholly unarmed," and then exhibit, as the result of this dangerous state of affairs, 100 negroes, more or less, killed and wounded, with a beggarly loss of "six wounded" on their own side.

—A flimsy excuse is set up by the Sheriff and other citizens of Camilla that, because the negroes were armed, Governor Bullock's late proclamation warranted their forcible dispersion. Let us see. The only sentences in that proclamation referring to the subject are as follows:—

> "No authority has been granted by the Executive for the formation of armed or unarmed organizations of any kind or character, and the drilling or exercising in military tactics with arms of any organized body of men within this State, except the army of the United States, is unauthorized, unlawful, and against the peace and good order of the State, and must be immediately suspended."

The following extracts from the Constitution and the Code are recommended to the thoughtful consideration of the public:—

> "Section 5. The right of the people to appeal to the Courts, to petition Government in all matters, and peaceably to assemble for the consideration of any matter, shall never be impaired.
>
> "Section 14. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is not pretended that the dispersed procession was drilling or exercising in military tactics. That is all that Governor Bullock forbade. Admitting the Rebel statement that the negroes were armed, wherein do we find them differing from the Rebel themselves, save that the negroes carried their arms openly and the Rebels had theirs concealed? Does the Sheriff of Mitchell county happen to know which of these acts it is that the laws forbid?

But why should the negroes not be armed? Has not John Forsyth said:—"Organize a Ku-Klux Klan whenever they organize a league; meet friendship and peace as Christians should, meet midnight leaguers and enemies as manhood dares."

Were the negroes incapable of understanding the plain language of the *Meridian Mercury*? It said:—

> "With the skull and cross-bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a white man's government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

Were the negroes, or the accompanying "carpet-baggers," or even the "scalawags," to blame if they thought Mr. Howell Cobb meant a little of what he said at Atlanta?

> "Enemies they were in war, enemies they continue to be in peace. In war, we drew the sword and bade them defiance. In peace, we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it, if you are. Young men, in whose veins the red blood of youth runs so quickly, come! Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust and give it again to the breeze, and, if need be, to the god of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty."

—The good cause will go forward. The outrages and atrocities that continue the desolation of the South will end with the election of Grant. Murder cannot delay, nor slander of a feeble and persecuted race prevent, that consummation. But we beg Northern voters to observe who it is that seeks to profit by these agencies. Other allies of the same party once sought similar aid in a more conspicuous instance. Their leader was Mr. Wilkes Booth.

General Dix's Letter.

From the N. Y. World.

The American Minister at Paris has written a rancorous letter, bitterly denouncing and abusing Governor Seymour, and laying bare a heart ulcerating with spite and envy. The letter, by a transparent subterfuge, purports to be private, but its whole tenor and composition show that it was written for the American newspapers. We do not condemn its publication, for an open calumniator is a less blameworthy and less dangerous character than a secret backbiter. We do not object to the publicity, but to the affectation that that publicity was not intended. If it were proper to make such an assault at all, it should be made with manly openness. The false pretence of privacy, and real intention to publish, put the writer in a dilemma between a meditated stab in the dark, and a conscious violation of propriety in appearing before the public in a character that does not become him.

We adopt the more favorable supposition, and relieve General Dix of the imputation of being a snake in the grass. We assume that he intended that his vituperative letter should be printed in the public journals. We have then the spectacle, to which we can recollect no parallel, of an American Minister to a foreign Government taking sides, with bitter ostentation, in a party contest at home. Mr. Adams, who has lately returned from England, has a juster sense of propriety. He feels that he cannot, without a violation of decorum, embark in this party contest, and assigned that as a reason for abstaining from party topics in responding to the welcome of his admiring fellow-citizens. How infinitely stronger are the reasons for abstaining while a minister is actually serving abroad in his diplomatic capacity! The true sentiment on this and kindred subjects was well expressed by Mr. Webster in a speech in Congress during the war of 1812, when he said that all our party differences ought to cease at the water's edge. A genuine patriotism can accept no other rule; and hitherto, as far as we can recollect, our foreign ministers and our naval officers serving abroad have practised the wise reticence which patriotism and decorum enjoin. General Dix is the first to forget that he is the representative of the whole country, and to exhibit in one of our great missions the fierce acrimony of party politics. The excuse which he offers for this breach of propriety is a statement (a statement which we have never seen, and which nobody who knows him would credit) that he desired the election of Mr. Seymour. If such a statement has been made, and General Dix desired to contradict it, he might easily have made the contradiction in a more diplomatic, or at least in a more decent and considerate manner. He could have disclaimed the imputation without such a tirade of vituperation. The assigned reason is only a pretext; for the letter makes it too evident that its author is glad of an opportunity to pour out the rancor which has long been festering in his breast towards Governor Seymour. There are hundreds of men as virtuous and respectable as General Dix who do not think it incumbent on them to make such aggressive demonstrations againt Governor Seymour. If patriotism inspired this attack, why have we had nothing similar from Chief Justice Chase, or Charles Francis Adams, or Reverdy Johnson, and other men of like standing? The difference between such men and General Dix is that they have no personal hostility to Governor Seymour, while General Dix harbors old grudges which he takes this occasion to display. General Dix is a New Yorker many years the senior of Mr. Seymour. He has always been a greedy place-hunter; he has, in his time, encountered many mortifying disasters, and not the least of these is his constant failure to get the Democratic party to think him a good candidate for the Presidency. He has seen a younger Democrat in his own State eclipse his popularity and bear away the honor for which he has so long pined and aspired. He is accordingly as fair a judge of Mr. Seymour's character and public career as a neglected spinster is of the beauty and manners of the reigning belle by whom she is thrown into the shade. General Dix is mortified that his name was never talked of, nor even thought of, in connection with the Democratic nomination. It galls him beyond endurance that he should be of so little account in a party to which he has always professed to belong.

As regards the *matter* of General Dix's letter, there is nothing in it which everybody has not seen a hundred times in the *Tribune*, and a hundred times replied to and exploded by Democratic journals. There is nothing new but its utterance by General Dix, who merely attests his personal hatred of Mr. Seymour, but contributes no new ideas to the canvass.

The Muddle in the Southern States.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Everything appears to be getting into the worst kind of a muddle in the South. Tennessee is in an almost inextricable muddle about Brownlow's militia, the violent doings of the Ku-Klux Klans, the distrust and distraction of people in remote districts, the fierce struggle for power among the partisan leaders, and a generally uncivilized condition of things all over the State. The President has been appealed to to send down United States troops to preserve the public peace. This he has agreed to do, and we suppose we shall in a short time hear of something like the restoration of order in Tennessee out of the present chaos.

North Carolina is in a muddle about her State bonds and the general mal-administration of the civil law. With Holden, a radical of the Brownlow pattern, to lead the ultras, there is very little courtesy or common decency to be expected in the campaign going on. But North Carolina does not seem to be quite as bad off as South Carolina. There the reign of disorder seems complete. Deputations have been sent to Washington composed of her first citizens appealing for protection from the depredations of bands of armed negroes.

Think of a proud, imperious South Carolinian craving from the "rotten old wreck of a government" at Washington defense against the "cussed nigger!" South Carolina is like a beautiful coquette with a favorite lover. One day she does not like the military, and dismisses them; but the next the brutal blacks menace her with outrage, she regrets her decision, prays for the return of the military, and implores their protection. In one case the blacks, it will be seen, have just taken the law into their own hands, and were about administering justice to one of their color according to their own notions of right and wrong, when they were interfered with and prevented. Armed bands of negroes are roaming about the country, and have regular organizations on the islands adjacent to Charleston. In giving them in their ignorant condition the right to vote, they have been made the victims of the flatteries, bribes, temptations, and trickeries of every soulless wretch of a politician who would use them to attain a political position which he has no just, native, or Christian right to possess. The negro thereupon conceives himself to be allowed to run wild in his career of riot and licentiousness, to defy the laws, insult white people, and be shielded in his crimes and insolence by the whole power of the nation.

This is not only true of South Carolina, but of every other Southern State where the radicals have been using their influence to retain their grasp upon the reins of government, with its fat money bags and untold stores of plunder, rather than to restore peace and order and to establish a new, a substantial, and well-adjusted system of local authority. Georgia has got herself into a curious muddle. It appears that the radicals have been expelling negroes from the Legislature, whereat the colored population have become indignant and are about holding a State convention to deliberate upon what they shall next do. If the Democratic leaders in Georgia manage rightly—and they are sharp and audacious enough to do anything—they can turn this negro expulsion business to their account, and, by dividing the negro vote, defeat the radicals and easily carry the State for the Democracy. The latest reports from Georgia represent a horrible and bloody muddle of whites and blacks, in which it is difficult to ascertain at present who are the wrong-doers. Probably both parties. A proposition made by the radicals in the Legislature to call upon the President for United States troops to preserve the peace was voted down, making another muddle precisely the opposite of that which prevails in South Carolina on the same point. Alabama will always be in a muddle so long as her Democracy are led by the light of the firebrands now at their head; but they are gradually becoming toned down and are not half so ferocious, but yet, perhaps, more wily than they were three weeks after their return home from the Tammany Convention. The negro vote seems to be inclining Democratic-ward in Alabama, while in Arkansas the latest report is that "intelligent negroes are going against the carpet-baggers." This is a good sign. In Louisiana the Democrats are making superhuman exertions, and may be assisted by the Warmouth muddle, about negro processions, negro outrages, negro murders, white persecutions, and the like, which is disturbing the radicals. Florida seems to be luxuriating quietly among her orange groves, now and then excited by some local muddle about offices and carpet-baggers. Poor old Virginia, with Mississippi and Texas, are in a muddle because they are left out in the cold. In the case of Virginia, however, there appears to be a muddle among a portion of the blacks, who have held a convention and passed resolutions declaring a want of confidence in the radical Executive Committee, a muddle which may prove serviceable to the Democrats when the proper time arrives.

On the whole, we have reason to still think that our prophecy that a majority of the Southern States can be carried for the Democratic candidates will be fulfilled. But it will not affect the general result. The North and West will settle that. Nothing at this moment visible in the canvass can prevent the election of General Grant. But by working zealously in the South the Democrats can secure and organize a number of States there which will form a splendid nucleus around which they can rally in the grand struggle for the restoration of their party to power in 1872.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 1m No. 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthif

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies. No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuthslm E. & J. ROGERS.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 south 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 548 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

MILLINERY GOODS.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.
I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES,
To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 9 22 tuths

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11§

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
12§ PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12§

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11§

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.
BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
SALT FISH COMPANY.
TRADE MARK
DESICCATED COD FISH FOR FAMILY USE.
ONE POUND EQUAL TO FOUR POUNDS RAW FISH.
Warranted to keep in any climate for any number of years. Great saving in freight, shrinkage, and decay. One-third of a pound makes a meal for seven persons.
Sample cases 24 and 48 pounds each.
Sold by all Grocers, and manufactured by the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, LEDGER PLACE, rear of
9 15 tutusim No. 52 North SECOND St., Philad.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1868.
PHILADELPHIA EAST INDIA
COCOANUT COMPANY,
TRADE MARK. LEDGER PLACE
Rear No. 52 North SECOND St., Philada.,
MANUFACTURERS
PREPARED COCOANUT, FOR PIES, PUDDINGS, CAKES, ETC. ETC. 9 15 tuthslm

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street,
SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets, the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.
9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Madrid is reported quiet. Estrada is appointed Minister of Marine.

The news from the provinces is contradictory. Queen Isabella attempted to reach the capital, but, finding all the roads in possession of the revolutionists, was obliged to return to San Sebastian.

The rebels are everywhere proclaiming Espartero President.

LONDON, Sept 23.—The *Times* has a letter from Paris containing the following:—

General Prim started from Paris and met the Generals exiled by the Spanish Government at Cadiz. At Cadiz Commodore Malcampo, of the Spanish iron-clad Zaragoza, who had declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks and compelled the royal troops to surrender the city. Having pronounced for the revolution, each general sailed to prearranged points on the coast, where each raised the standard of revolution, and set the movement on foot in his appointed theatre of operations.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The *Moniteur* to-day, in an article on the speech of King William, delivered a day or two ago at Hamburg, says his words show his faith in peace.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is announced to-day that the sessions of the proposed peace Congress will be held at Berne.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Dispatches received this evening state that the insurgents have issued a proclamation, which says when they are victorious their future course relative to the government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage. The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid, which is defended by barricades. No particulars have been received.

Saragossa is actively preparing defences against the anticipated attack by the rebels.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—The aldermen and councilmen of this city have passed a resolution setting forth that as all danger from the Fenian movement has passed away, the time has come for the release of the imprisoned Fenians.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Letters from Egypt report that the yield of the cotton crops in that country this year will be enormous.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Mr. O'Neill.

WASHINGTON, Sept 23.—Mr. John P. O'Neil, calling himself the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, arrived here this morning, to consult Attorney-General Evarts upon the anomalous condition of affairs in Philadelphia, resulting from Judge Cadwalader's refusal to acknowledge him.

Mr. Evarts left this city last evening for New York, so O'Neill laid his case before Acting Attorney-General Ashton.

The Sub-Committee on Retrenchment

had before it this morning Assistant Attorney-General Ashton, to state what were the instructions issued to Mr. Courtney in the New York investigation in which Binckley so immortalized himself. After hearing Mr. Ashton's evidence the Committee adjourned to meet in New York on Thursday of next week.

No official report from the military authorities in Georgia concerning

The Camilla Massacre

has yet been received at the War Department or Grant's Headquarters.

Spanish Commercial Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Information has been received at the Treasury, through the State Department, that a royal Spanish edict was issued July 31, 1868, extending the period for the admission of foreign breadstuffs into the Spanish peninsula and the adjacent islands until July 1, 1869.

The President

ordered his carriage to-day, and rode out to the State Department, where he had a long interview with Mr. Seward. This circumstance caused much comment, from the fact that Mr. Seward declared for Grant at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and it was reported to-day that he had offered his resignation to the President, in case he desired it. Mr. Seward is shrewd, and wants to desert the sinking ship of Democracy. It is understood that Mr. Johnson is desirous of conciliating him, and sought a private interview with him with that object.

The matter of

Bogus

one dollar greenbacks, gotten up by the Democrats, which are circulating throughout Pennsylvania and the West, has been referred to Solicitor Jordan, of the Treasury Department, for an opinion as to their illegal character. It is asserted that they are clearly unlawful, and that all who circulate or traffic in them in any way are liable to heavy penalties and imprisonment.

Spain.

The United States Vice Consul at Malaga has transmitted to the State Department official intelligence in regard to several royal edicts in Spain in relation to commercial regulations with this country. One of these edicts announces the extending of the period for the free admission of foreign breadstuffs into ports of the Peninsula and adjacent islands until the 1st of July, 1869. Wheat, flour, barley and corn are the articles enumerated.

Another edict regulates the admission of gummed cotton for the lining of men's hats, and is referred to as follows by Mr. Geary:—A royal order of July 23, 1868, recognizes that tissues of gummed cotton for the lining of men's hats, clear tissues of fifteen threads being included, which are of common quality and contain a large quantity of gum, and are of little value; and secondly, that it is not just that gum should pay the same duty as the tissue itself, as has been already recognized by royal order of July 1, 1850, relating to gummed tulle for lining women's bonnets, which since that date have been taxed at 40 per cent. on its valuation. It prescribes that article 31 of the special tariff on cottons shall alone be hereafter applied to these tissues, that is to say, 40 to 48 per cent. by kilogramme of 22,046 pounds on the valuation, according to the flag of importing vessel.

The Surratt Trial.

The decision of Judge Wylie in the Criminal Court to-day is believed to be the first judicial one delivered under the President's pardon and amnesty proclamation of July last. The decision enters into an elaborate discussion of the five counts which the indictment comprises, and for the reasons stated sustains the demurrer, the plea being adjudged bad. The decision takes a wide range, and the various points are set forth with great clearness and force. The principal objection to the plea of defendant claiming to come under the provisions of the President's proclamatiion of amnesty, is that none of the counts of the indictment charge either treason or "adhering to the enemy during the rebellion," which are the only crimes mentioned in that proclamation.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamship Mississippi sailed for South America to-day. Among her passengers was Minister McMahon to the Argentine Republic.

A dispatch received to-day from the end of the track announces the completion of another section of the Union Pacific Railway, making 820 miles in operation.

The Detective Agency of this city has unearthed a stupendous swindle, under the title of "Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company," the $1000 bonds of which company constitutes the fraud. These bonds are in circulation in all parts of the country, many having gone to California and the southern and middle States. Many persons in Virginia were extensively swindled by land speculators through the use of these bonds, besides numbers in eastern and western States.

At the National Labor Congress to-day a resolution was adopted to form a National Labor Reform party for political purposes, to advance the interests of the workingmen of the country. A committee of three was appointed to issue an address, calling upon the workingmen of the United States to vote for no man for office who would not pledge himself to sustain the National Labor Union.

One thousand dollars was stolen from an express wagon in Courtland street to-day.

William J. Tracy has been arrested for deliberately attempting to assassinate a policeman in the Eighth district last night.

The brig John Armstrong arrived last night, from Curacoa, with a crew of six men. The captain, James Kent, died in the hospital, after nine days' sickness, from yellow fever, and some seamen also died from the same disease. Before sailing the first mate, Charles McKenzie, who was in command, was taken sick September 5th, and died on the 8th, of black vomit. Ninety men from the Dutch man-of-war lying in the harbor had died of yellow fever within the last three months. Eight other vessels had lost portions of their crews from vomits. The town of Curacoa, and especially the shipping, were in a most unhealthy state.

TROY, Sept. 23.—The iron establishments of Burden & Sons and E. Corning & Co. fully resumed work to-day. A stoppage continued for over four months, occasioned by a strike among the workingmen.

From Kansas.

FORT WALKER, Sept. 23.—Two scouts from Col. Forsyth's command, who have been scouring the country towards the head waters of the Republican river, arrived last night. They left Forsyth's camp on Dry Fork, on Republican river, five miles from the mouth and ninety miles north of here, four nights ago.

They report that on the morning of the 17th a party of Indians tried to run off a portion of some stock, and half an hour later three or four hundred appeared on the bluffs two miles off, and made a dash at the camp. Colonel Forsyth having only fifty men, crossed them to a small island, and the Indians commenced firing on them, which they kept up steady and fast until eleven o'clock, after which only scattering shots until five o'clock, when they again opened a steady fire and increased their force—being estimated at seven hundred.

The fight was kept up in this manner until sundown, when the Indians made a desperate charge to take the camp, but were unsuccessful. They however kept up the fight until 11 o'clock, at which time the scouts left for Fort Wallace to obtain assistance. They were obliged to crawl two miles on their hands and knees through the Indians to get out. At daylight they heard firing back at the camp, seven miles away, and occasional shots all day. The casualties are: Colonel Forsyth, left leg broken by a ball, and shot through the right thigh. Lieut. Becher, shot in several places, supposed to be dying, as his back was broken. He begged the men to kill him. Dr. Moore, shot in the head while dressing Colonel Forsyth's wounds. Two men were killed and twenty wounded.

All the stock in the command was killed, and the men are living on horse flesh. The scouts had only 1½ pounds to last them into Fort Wallace.

The party had sixty-five rounds of ammunition left, and were fortifying. The scouts could only travel at night on account of the Indians.

On learning Colonel Forsyth's condition, Colonel Bankhead, commanding this post, sent out one hundred men, with provisions, ammunition, &c., to his relief; also, scouts to Colonel Carpenter, who was supposed to be about forty-five miles west of here with his company, to proceed to Col. Forsyth's assistance. A scout that came in at ten o'clock this morning reported Carpenter far on his way.

General Bradley, from Fort Sedgwick, on the way to the fork of the Republican river, was supposed to be in that vicinity with two companies of cavalry and three of infantry. It was confidently expected by General Sheridan they would come up in time to the party, as they were on his route.

Later, 8 P. M.—General Nichols, just arrived from Fort Reynolds, reports Lieutenant Beecher dead, Dr. Moore mortally wounded and dying, and Colonel Forsyth nearly as bad, all lying there with Indians all around them, eating their horses' flesh, waiting for relief. Colonels Bankhead and Carpenter will reach them to-night.

From Canada.

GLENCOE, Sept. 23.—The house of Duncan Michel, at this place, was entered by three armed men last night. Two shots were fired at the inmates, but no one was injured. The robbers succeeded in carrying off a large trunk containing money and other valuables. No arrests were made.

PORT ROWAN, Sept. 23.—Mr. Patchen, of Troy, N. Y., arrived here and identified the body found on the lake shore a few days ago as that of Miss Patchen, one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Morning Star. The body was taken to Buffalo to-day for interment.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—An attempt was made last night to upset the Grand Trunk train going west. Mr. O'Reilly, Crown counsel in the Whalen case, was on board. Ties were placed on the track, but the down freight train struck them first. One or two cars were badly damaged.

The cricket match between the All England eleven and the Canada twenty-two was postponed to-day on account of the rain.

From Reading.

READING, Sept. 23.—The County Fair proves a complete success throughout. The display of fruit and the stock of imported cattle are the finest ever exhibited here. But one race came off to-day, owing to the bad condition of the track from the recent rains. Among the visitors this afternoon were Hon. Simon Cameron and Attorney General Brewster.

James Smith, a champion pedestrian from England, performed the feat of walking seven miles in fifty-six minutes.

In consequence of the hitherto bad weather, the Fair has been extended until Saturday afternoon.

Ex-Governor Bigler addressed a Democratic meeting in the Square to-night.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 23.—Governor Smith and five Republican members of the Legislature left for Washington this morning, with the memorial to the President asking for troops.

The Democrats are holding an indignation meeting to-night, and denounce the language of the memorial as false. They have no objection to the presence of the soldiers, but object to the memorial as a slander upon the white people of Alabama.

The Republicans are holding a meeting to-night. The Legislature did nothing to-day.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Oregon Legislature has adopted a resolution thanking General Crook for his services in eastern Oregon, by which the Indian depredations were stopped, and tendering him the hospitality of the State. The House adopted a memorial to Congress to aid by money and land the building of a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from the vicinity of Salt Lake to the navigable waters of Columbia, thence by Portland to Puget Sound.

Cleared—Ship Neptune, for New York.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Deputy United States Marshal Thomas, of this district, while attempting to arrest some parties in Dunklin county, charged with illicit distilling, some days ago, was resisted by fifteen armed men and forced to retreat.

A Little Rock dispatch to the Democrat says that Captain Simpson Mason, President of the Board of Registration of Fulton county, was assassinated by the Ku Klux. One negro in Lewisburg, and three in Columbia county, have been killed recently, and several negro churches burned.

Congressional Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Conferees of the Eleventh Congressional District met at this place yesterday afternoon, and nominated the Hon. Daniel M. Van Auken for Congress on the first ballot. The vote stood—Van Auken, 15; Packer, 1.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 23.—The Senate took up the vetoed Augusta municipal election bill, and passed it over the veto by a vote of 24 to 11.

In the House, Mr. Bryant, Republican, moved to reconsider the action of the House yesterday in adopting the majority report of the committee to investigate the late difficulty between whites and blacks at Camilla. The motion was lost by a large vote.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The House to-day adopted the joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the cause of the disturbance last night, with power to send for persons and papers.

A delegation from St. Louis, to present a banner to the Blair Knights, a Democratic club, on behalf of the St. Louis Democracy, arrived this evening.

From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The Democratic State Convention here to-day has been largely attended, nearly all parts of the State being represented. Two stands for speeches were erected in State House square, at one of which General Frank Blair and Hon. George H. Pendleton made speeches, and at the other General Beach, of Illinois, and Hon. David Gooding, of Indiana.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The procession to-night in honor of the St. Louis delegation was on a large scale. It is still in progress at 10 30 P. M., and will wind up with a supper at the City Hotel. The streets are crowded with people. Perfect order was maintained.

Fire in Illinois.

PEORIA, Sept. 23.—A fire broke out this morning in the Peoria pottery works, the largest establishment of the kind in the State, and the whole building was burned to the ground. The loss is $125,000. Insurance $40,000 to $50,000.

Fatal Shooting.

UTICA, Sept. 23.—A man by the name of Arnold shot a German, residing at Saranac river, on Tuesday last, who has since died. Arnold has fled to the woods and declares he will not be taken alive.

—Leonide Leblanc, queen of the Paris *demi-monde*, who lives in a house renting for $4000, and keeps six servants and as many horses, is going to Constantinople with Selim Bey. Ernestine Lebegre is the name of the goddess who succeeds her.

—A Republican and a Democratic club peaceably occupy the same room in San Francisco. The transparency is also in common, one side bearing the names of Seymour and Blair, and the other those of the radical nominees.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

TAXATION.

The Mass Meeting at Concert Hall—Addresses by Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee.

The series of meetings to be held at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Union League, was inaugurated last evening by a monster affair, the room being crowded to excess. Among the audience was an unusually large number of ladies, who took a deep interest in everything that was said and done. At 8 o'clock Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Henry C. Carey, Esq., as President, who introduced, in a few remarks, the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. This gentleman, on approaching the front of the stand, was received with great applause. The audience being quieted, the honorable gentleman said:—

I am sure that there is nothing in my personal or political history that could warrant such a demonstration of applause, and I therefore take it as an ascription, through me, to the gallant Republican party in my State. It was for the sake of Pennsylvania that they labored so hard and successfully in that great State. They could have laid still and tied one arm behind them and whipped the Democracy, but they remembered that you in Pennsylvania had a closer election, and they wanted to show the Democratic party that their power was gone from them forever. We felt—as the drummer boy said, and as I wrote to General Grant (applause)—that the battle rested on us, and we thought if we beat them less the Pennsylvania corps would have come up in vain.

Well, we do not owe this great victory entirely to ourselves. But we had others there to help us. One of your great men, Judge Kelley—(applause)—did us most gallant service; nor can we forget the seventeen speeches of one who is here to-night—Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. (Applause.) We owe our great victory to the aid received from other States, and I am here to-night, not to repay the services rendered by your distinguished citizen, but simply to acknowledge our indebtedness. I also came here to ask you to imitate our example. (Great cheering, and cries of "We will.") You really don't know how badly we have whipped the Democrats down in Maine. We have left only enough to be seen next year. We buried them face downwards, so that if they ever reappear on this mundane sphere, it will be somewhere in the region of China.

The Democracy told us in our Maine campaign that of all people in the world the Americans at this time are the most downtrodden, the most overburdened, and the most oppressed, and that this overburdening and oppression was the natural sequence of the system of Federal taxation now in force. I observe in a morning paper of your own city, in a speech by ex-Governor Bigler, that the same refrain is taken up here, and that the people of Pennsylvania are invited under the same cry that was raised in Maine to abandon their support of the Republican party, and wander off after the lead of those to whom we are already indebted for the great legacy of a rebellion, to subdue which cost five hundred thousand lives and twenty seven hundred millions of dollars. Governor Bigler says that he would not encourage the mere croaker about taxation, but that really we are the worst tax-ridden people upon the face of the earth. He intimates, however, that he had not himself been conscious of this terrible oppression until after reading a speech made by Mr. Pendleton at Bangor, in the State of Maine. (Laughter.)

Now, to that speech of Mr. Pendleton's, my friends, it was my privilege to reply before many large and intelligent audiences in the State of Maine, and I esteem it a peculiar privilege to be allowed the opportunity of replying to it on the soil of my native State of Pennsylvania, and before an audience of the loyal people who have achieved for that State her present great renown and glory in the annals of our common country. (Cheers.) I have inquired before many audiences, as I shall now inquire before this, what particular form of taxation it is that is complained of as oppressive upon the industrial and laboring classes of this country. Happily for the more speedy termination of a discussion of this kind, questions of taxation are essentially matters of fact. We may rest on the old adage that "figures will not lie," and therefore we are not required to resort to presumptions and speculations, but are enabled to turn at once to the law and the testimony.

Now, the revenue to be raised this year from this entire country by the National Government would amount to three hundred and thirty millions of dollars. This is a very large sum, I admit; but it must be remembered that the country which is called upon to pay this sum is a very large country, and one which possesses immense and almost incalculable resources. It would be a burden upon the city of Philadelphia for her to undertake the payment of this three hundred and thirty millions; it would be oppressive upon this great Keystone Commonwealth to pay that amount; it would be oppressive to compel its payment by any five or by any ten States of this Union; but when you take our whole vast domain, with its well-nigh forty States and ten Territories, and its forty millions of people, with a development of wealth before unknown and altogether unparalleled in all history, the amount actually, demonstratively, and inevitably becomes quite inconsiderable as a burden or an oppression.

But I do not purpose to rest upon a mere general statement of this character. I propose, with your leave, to address to you as an intelligent audience a few questions which, if not answered on the spot, will at least, I hope, lead to such reflections as may call forth a significant answer at your polls on the 13th of October. Of the $330,000,000 of revenue which I have spoken of as the Federal receipts of the current year, $160,000,000 will be raised from the tariff on foreign imports, and $170,000,000 from the receipts from internal revenue. Of the tariff receipts, nearly ninety millions will be derived from the duties on articles of luxury, many of which articles are pernicious and injurious in their general use, such as French brandies, champagne wines, and wines of other kinds. Besides these may be enumerated silks, velvets, costly laces, rich India shawls, and the other innumerable gewgaws and luxuries in which the rich and the extravagant choose to indulge.

I take it for granted, without arguing, that no one will contend that revenue derived from this source is any oppression to the poor man or the laboring man, or is any hindrance to the progress of the industrial interests of the nation. The remaining seventy or eighty millions that are derived from the tariff come undoubtedly from the duties assessed on articles of necessity and used among all classes. And I need hardly ask, here on the soil of Pennsylvania, whether it be desirable that these duties, which shield our mechanics and artisans from the competition of foreign labor and pauper wages, shall be stricken down. I need hardly ask here whether you are willing that your vast industrial establishments which have grown up in your midst, and have given wealth and prosperity to your noble State and promoted the glory and renown of our nation, shall now be placed under the ruinous and to them fatal competition of the pauper labor of Europe; for such will be the inevitable result of striking down that system of protective duties in our tariff to which our industrial establishments are indebted for their growth and their maturity, and which, by its continuance, would give them an assured future of still greater prosperity than they have ever yet realized.

I will not so far insult the intelligence of the audience that I have the honor to address as to put these interrogatories to them in any other form than as protests, as it is the undoubted Republican faith, not in Pennsylvania alone, but in Maine, and throughout the country, that the labor of American mechanics shall be fostered, stimulated, and rewarded by a system of protective duties such as are now in force under Republican legislation. And, therefore, without stopping to justify our position on this point, I make the charge against the Democratic party that, by their own resolutions, in their National Convention, they have committed themselves to a policy which will strike down and forever destroy this system of duties under which your own and other States have been enabled to build up those marvels of prosperity and mechanical industry which now distinguish them. I assume, therefore, that so far as concerns the tariff and the $160,000,000 of revenue derived therefrom, I need not stop here now to argue the matter before a Pennsylvania audience.

Surely, if there be oppression from taxation, it does not come through the tariff. And if the tariff is to be changed from a protective to a revenue tariff, surely it is to be done solely by the Democratic party, without the concurrence and against the protest and united opposition of the Republican party. (Great applause.) If, then, the tariff is not burdensome to the laborer, I suppose it follows that the supposed terrible oppression upon the laboring classes is caused by the system of taxation that is assessed through the medium of our internal revenue offices. Perhaps it is here that we are to find that industry is ground down, and that while the laboring man has cause to groan the rich go about clad in purple and fine linen—a whole brotherhood of "bloated bondholders," living on what has been filched from the laboring classes. I repeat this as an epitome of the Pendletonian-Biglerian style of stating the question. For myself, I prefer to deal less in generalities and to come more specifically to the essential facts of the case.

Now, my friends, I hold in my hand a small memorandum book, and on one of its small pages, within the space of two square inches, I have set forth the various sources from which the entire amount of internal revenue is derived. That amount, as I have stated, is $160,000,000. As I now recapitulate the sources from which that amount comes, I should be glad to inquire of any one in this audience, whether Republican or Democrat, which one it is of the different classes of the tax that oppresses him. The first source which I shall name is the whisky tax—the generic phrase which denotes the entire amount derived from the articles of whisky, rum, brandy, wines, ale, beer, and all forms of malt liquor; giving us for the current year the large aggregate of $56,000,000. Is there any one in this audience particularly oppressed by the whisky tax? A gentleman from Illinois told me the other day that that was the particular tax about which the Democrats down in Egypt most loudly complained; because in that locality the members of the party on an average assisted in paying it about seven or eight times each per day. But I take it that in the sober and discreet City of Brotherly Love you can find no man of any party willing to assert or confess that he considers the whisky tax an oppression upon any one under the sun. Then we have disposed of fifty-six millions. Next comes the tobacco tax. I frankly admit that to those of you who smoke and to those of you who chew a few cents more on the pound for tobacco, and a few cents more on the hundred for cigars, form some part of the expense which a Democratic Rebellion entailed upon the country. But if any gentleman will tell me how twenty millions of revenue can be more equitably derived than by the imposition of a tax upon this hurtful luxury of tobacco, I will esteem him a public benefactor and tender him my personal acknowledgments. No candid, fair-minded man certainly will be bold enough to assert that the tobacco tax hinders or thwarts the development of any enterprise in our entire country.

Well, next we come to the income tax. I suppose it must be in this that the Democracy find the evidence of such heart-rending oppression upon the poor and the laboring classes. But you will please observe that no man is called upon to pay an income tax until he has first paid his rent, his repairs, the expenses of his business, and all his taxes, Federal, State, and local, and then can show a net annual gain and profit of more than $1000 over and above all those outlays. On the excess above that thousand dollars the Government asks him to pay five per cent. Now, I do not know the standard of wealth in Philadelphia; I am a plain countryman; but down where I live we don't call a man poor who has more than a thousand dollars net annual gain and profit after all his rent and repairs and expenses of business, and all forms of taxation, have been discharged. And with us, when a man has reached that state of prosperity which enables him to show a balance sheet of more than a thousand dollars, after these outlays, we regard him as an ungrateful whelp if he is reluctant or unwilling to contribute something towards the support of a Government which does so much for him. The Democracy, then, cannot seriously mean that this tax is an oppression to the poor man or the laboring classes; and from this source we get the comfortable sum of $35,000,000, exclusively taken from the pockets of the rich, or those who are well-to-do and prosperous in their business; for the income tax is based on this equitable and fair-play principle, that if a man has nothing he pays nothing. Not only that, but he must have a great deal before being called upon to pay anything at all.

Well, next we come to the tax of two-tenths of one per cent. on the sales of manufacturers above $5000 a year. A very enormous tax! two-tenths of one per cent. It takes a sharp practice in vulgar fractions to find out just how much that is. Reduced to its lowest figure, we have one five-hundredths; and thus this oppressive Government goes to the large manufacturers, whose sales exceed $5000 a year, and asks them to pay the one five-hundredth part of what they derived from those sales in excess of that amount. To the small manufacturer, to the enterprising beginner, to the young man just beginning with his own hands and his little hired help to manufacture, the Government says: "Go free;" but from those who have acquired large prosperity, and whose sales go up to tens and hundreds of thousands and to millions, the Government asks this small consideration of two-tenths of one per cent. Upon whom is this oppressive? The manufacturer pays it freely, without protest or grumbling. The people at large may have assisted in paying it in the enhanced prices of the articles as they purchase them for consumption. How enormously this cost was enhanced by the tax is easily apparent. If you buy five dollars' worth of cloth it actually adds to its cost, if the tax be counted in, one whole cent! And in the manufacture of two dozen shirts the tax might possibly enhance the price of the whole lot a half dime. And yet from a tax thus unseen and unfelt the Government will this year derive several millions of dollars.

We next come to a source of taxation known as the stamp law, this being so much for a stamp on a bank check, so much on an article of agreement, note of hand, deeds of real estate, and largely on patent medicines and nostrums of all kinds, whether vicious or beneficial. Now, while the stamp tax may occasionally be a source of inconvenience, I take it that no man will pretend that it is ever a source of oppression—certainly not an oppression to the poor and the laboring classes. The rich may sometimes have cause to complain of it, as in the case of the heirs of Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, the recently deceased millionaire of New Jersey, whose will, distributing some forty or fifty millions of dollars, was admitted to probate on the payment of five thousand dollars of stamps; but I have never heard that the poor and the laboring classes were particularly affected. In short, to speak of the stamp tax as an oppression is simply absurd. And yet, from this source we derive the large sum of seventeen millions annually for the Federal Treasury. We then come to a source of taxation embracing several miscellaneous heads—the tax on the gross receipts of railroad and other transportation companies; the special tax on various trades, professions, and callings; the tax on gold watches, and upon gold and silver plate, where a family has more than forty ounces; the tax on billiard tables, pleasure yachts, on theatres and on other places of amusement. These various taxes, somewhat heterogeneous, and not related, the one to the other, give to your treasury the aggregate of sixteen millions of dollars annually, and I certainly am not able to identify a single one of them which a poor man or a laboring man would desire to repeal or have removed. For myself, I think the railroads, and the gold plate, and the pleasure yachts, and the theatres, and the operas, and those who indulge in these amusements and luxuries, can well afford to pay a tax; and I am at a loss to know how sixteen millions of dollars could be raised in a more equitable manner, and with so little detriment to the business of the country.

And now I have but one other source of Federal taxation to name, and that is the tax on national banks. I am not here this evening either to assail or defend the national banks, nor even to discuss the bank question; it is the subject of taxation of which I am speaking, and I allude to the national banks only to show you that they pay into your Federal Treasury ten million dollars annually as taxation, and that they pay about as much more of local taxes in the various communities in which they do business. Certainly this ten millions that we derive from national banks is not an oppression to the poor man. Holders of bank stock are not generally regarded as poor men, and, as a legislator, I am quite at a loss to know how ten millions of dollars could be derived from any other source so easily as from this of the banks.

I have thus hastily and somewhat crudely enumerated all the sources from which our internal revenue is derived. If you will take pains to add up the various sums I have named, you will find that they give you the aggregate of one hundred and seventy millions of money. The system of taxation under which this is raised is not accidental or fortuitous; it is the product of laborious research and investigation on the part of a Republican Congress—a Congress anxious to so adjust the scale of taxation that the industrial interests of the country should not be affected, while the burden fell only upon articles of luxury and accumulated capital. On this system of taxation the Republican party stand. They do not apologize for it; they justify it, and they assert that to perform efficiently the work of accumulating the amount of money now raised, and to render its payment assured, no other system could possibly be devised by which the burdens would be so little felt by the great mass of the community. (Long-continued applause.) Happily, on this point, we are at sharp issue with the Democracy; for on this question of taxation the Republican party and the Democratic party are diametrically and irreconcilably hostile. The system approved and endorsed by the Republicans is the system now in force. In opposition to that we find that the Democratic party, in their National Convention, made the following declaration on the subject. I beg to read it to you verbatim, and to beg that you will specially remember it:—

"*Resolved*, That we demand the equalization of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and securities."

To the latter clause of this resolution I shall refer directly; it is to the former portion that I now invite your attention. The proposition is that every species of property shall be taxed according to its real value. Now, under such a policy, I beg to ask this audience which one of you could escape from the oppression of direct taxation? How many of you to-day ever see the face of a Federal tax-gatherer? But under the operation of the proposition laid down by the Democratic platform, pray tell me which of you would not see his face, and that continually? Why, this runs into the extreme of absurdity. Let me illustrate. In your city of Philadelphia to-day you can distil a gallon of whisky at about the same cost at which you can buy a gallon of milk.

The Republicans tax the gallon of whisky fifty cents; the Democratic platform would tax the gallon of milk just the same amount; "every species of property according to its real value" is their motto. A barrel of beer is worth in your price list, I presume, some fifteen dollars; the Republican legislation taxes it two dollars. A barrel of flour throughout the country averages about fifteen dollars; the Democratic platform would tax it two dollars also. They would tax bread the same as beer; milk the same as whisky; luxuries the same as necessities; churches the same as theatres—making no distinction between a lager-beer concert-room and a vestry for prayer-meetings. It may seem absurd thus to carry out their principle in its legitimate application; but take it in its less offensive and milder form, and where would it stop?

To-day the Republican legislation does not tax your clothing, your hats, your boots, the tools of the mechanic, the machinery of the factory, the farm, the garden, the dwelling, the household property; not one of all these is taxed by Republican legislation. They prefer rather to gather the Government funds through the channels I have indicated; but the Democratic proposition is to make your system of taxation a dead level; to put a sewing machine under the same law that taxes the billiard table, and to put the machinery which supports the families of a hundred artisans under the same taxation that the pleasure yachts of the New York sporting clubs are to-day asked to pay. I do not really think that the Democracy knew just what an absurd thing they were doing when they adopted the first clause of this resolution. They were so anxious to get a lick at the Government bonds and securities, which are included in the second clause, that they quite lost sight of the ridiculous position to which they were committing themselves in the first clause.

The speaker then considered the question of taxation of Government bonds. The Republican party at the last session of Congress, under the advice of the best financiers on both sides of the water, proposed to fund the debt by long bonds, payable in gold, at a lower rate of interest, and using the 1½ per cent. difference in the interest to redeem the public debt. How did the Democrats act? They opposed the bill at every step. But it was passed and sent to the President. Johnson, at the instigation of the Democrats, killed it by a pocket veto—a very mean, skulking way of doing the business. Congress could not repeal the resolution of adjournment, and thus was defeated an honest attempt to adjust this difficult financial question. Then came along the Pendleton escort with the cry of paying the debt in greenbacks—You pay off your debts in greenbacks and then how much do you owe? It is charging time-notes for due bills. What merchant will do business in that manner? "We will save the interest," say some. Yes you will save the interest, but it will be by an inflation of the currency, which the country does not need, and which will be destructive to the manufacturing interests of the country. When these greenbacks were issued they were made a legal-tender between all the citizens and the United States, and that was what saved the life of the nation. When that bill was passed Mr. Pendleton stood up against it with bitter denunciation, and declared that Congress had no right to make legal-tenders, and that the notes went out with the brand of Cain upon them. So much for your greenback Pendleton.

The speaker discussed the reasons for the establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. The formation of that bureau was an act of Christianity and philanthropy. The expenditures for the support of the bureau during the last three years and a half amounted to $7,935,283·78. Now we taxed cotton five cents per pound. That is taxing directly the labor of the negroes. The tax on cotton has amounted to $66,162,864·83. The taxes from all other sources, which may be considered as coming from the white people, amounted to $26,532,000. Now, the negroes have done better for the treasury than the whites have in the South, and there are only four millions of negroes and eight and a half millions of whites. Another argument of the Democrats deserves notice. They talk about the large expenditures since the establishment of peace. In one hundred and seventy-one days the immense army was mustered out and every dollar of pay and bounty promised to those who had fought for their country was paid to them. It took $625,000,000 to do it with, and that is charged to the expenses of the Government. More of these expenses are required to pay the pensions of disabled patriots and widows and orphans. Would you have their pensions cut off? The ordinary expenditures of the Government are only about $110,000,000. The extravagant expenditures were during Buchanan's administration. Then every regiment in the army cost $1,000,000 in gold. The amount asked for by General Grant (the only expenditure he controls) is only $530,000 in paper.

The speaker said the ship-building interest in Maine, which has been reported to be in a depressed condition, is better in 1868 than it was in 1867, and was better in 1867 than it was in 1866, and under the wise administration of General Grant next year, it will be in its full and flourishing state. The battle of Gettysburg was alluded to, and Mr. Blaine said that the Pennsylvanian who votes for Seymour does not deserve to inhabit the soil where rest the ashes of the heroes of that great event.

Hon. Horace Maynard was then introduced. He was received with prolonged cheers. He said that he was here to represent the Southern loyal people, and to address the citizens of Philadelphia on their behalf. He then discussed at length the reconstruction question. It carries with it, he said, everything which relates to peace, tranquillity, and order in the Southern country. There has always been an ill-feeling, not only against the Union, but against popular government, existing in the South. The Rebels have been raising their heads again under the policy of Andrew Johnson, and the speaker asserted that the most disastrous results would ensue to the loyal Union men of the South should Horatio Seymour be elected in November. The good news from Maine and Vermont had reassured the people of the Southern States, and let the news in October be equally as good, and by November the South will be perfectly tranquil. Tennessee is thoroughly Union, and the majority there will be increased, until that State and Massachusetts stand foremost in the phalanx. The speaker concluded his address by urging his hearers to stand firm in the support of the Republican principles at the next election.

Hon. Henry Wilson then made a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' GREETING TO THE BOYS IN BLUE.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Invincibles, held September 22, 1868, on motion of Ezra Lukens, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Boys in Blue of the nation will honor Philadelphia with their presence on the 1st and 2d of October, 1868, in grand convention assembled; therefore

Resolved, That the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia do extend a most cordial welcome to the brave heroes who fought so nobly and successfully to perpetuate our glorious Union, and to liberate our country from slavery's thraldom.

Resolved, That the free use of our headquarters is offered and hereby tendered to the loyal brave of the country during their stay in this city.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee, and make such arrangements as may be deemed expedient to give proper effect to these proceedings.

The following committee were appointed:—Messrs. William McMichael, A. P. Bennett, A. W. Lyman, and A. P. Colesberry.

ANNIVERSARY.—St. John's P. E. Church, Brown street, below Third, will celebrate the fifty-second anniversary of its consecration, and the fifty-third of the laying of the corner-stone, on Friday evening. The old church is being resuscitated, and a statement of the work will be made, and encouraging and instructive addresses may be expected from the Rev. Messrs. Brown, Durborow, Matlack, and the Rev. Dr. Morton.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—James Conlan, twenty-two years of age, injured in the arm by the belting of the machinery of Putnam's frame factory, No 48 N. Sixth street. David T. Jones, aged forty-three years, residing in St. Mary street, near Seventh, injured by falling from the third story of Allen & Neill's guano warehouse.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
IMPERATIVELY
THE LAST WEEK THE LAST WEEK
THE LAST WEEK THE LAST WEEK
OF THE GLORIOUS
WHITE FAWN.
WHITE FAWN.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
Soon to become a thing of the past. Never again to be equalled during this generation.
MORE ARTISTS, MORE COSTUMES,
MORE MISE EN SCENE,
MORE TIME AND MORE MONEY
Than any Spectacle
EVER PRESENTED
ON EITHER HEMISPHERE.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR
ADMISSION.
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
TO DRESS CIRCLE AND PARQUETTE.
FAMILY CIRCLE..........25 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA..........$1.
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WEEK.
THE SUPREME GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.
ALL THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PLAY.
COME EARLY, COME EARLY.
Be in time for the
GRAND BALLET OF THE BELLS
AND THE
BUILDING OF THE FAIRY PALACE.
SATURDAY,
LAST MATINEE OF THE WHITE FAWN.
Next week—UNDINE. UNDINE.
THE GLOWING FAIRY LEGEND OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.
One week only, positively, and Farewell of BONFANTI, SCHLAGER, SOHLKE, and the superior GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 24, First Time in America (in English), CRISPINO AND THE FAIRY, the cast including all the leading artists.
Friday, Benefit of Mrs. C. BERNARD. THE LILY OF KILLARNY. Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, ONLY OPERA MATINEE.
Saturday Night, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
Monday, Mrs. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
WIVES AS THEY WERE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¾ TO 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 24,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in his great character of
FRANK HAWTHORNE,
in Edward Falconer's celebrated Comedy of
MEN OF THE DAY.
Friday, Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS,
when he will appear in two characters,
RAPHAEL, IN THE MARBLE HEART,
and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, in
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS,
commencing MONDAY, Sept. 28
Queen of England, Elizabeth, Giacometti.
Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart, Schiller.
Queen of Scotland, Lady Macbeth, Shakespeare.
Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, Reed.
Queen of Comedy, Lady Teazle, Sheridan. [9 21 5t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, below LOCUST.—The Annual Exhibition of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, is now open and will continue until FRIDAY, 25th instant, Day and Evening. Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1. Children 25 cents.
Members' and Life Members' Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, until 22d instant, after which they can be had at the Hall.
Germania Orchestra will be in attendance every evening. 9 19 6t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with New Scenery, Dresses, etc.
JOE EMMETT JOE EMMETT
IN HIS
GREAT DUTCH SPECIALTIES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. [9 21 6t
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE.
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 14 trp PHILADELPHIA.

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

A New Fight on an Old Issue.

"In order to form a more perfect union" was the formula of words chosen by our wise forefathers to express one of the strongest impulses that prompted them to strengthen their confederation by a constitutional compact. This union signified a firm consolidation of all parts of the nation into one harmonious whole, and the Revolutionary fathers gave ample proof of their belief that the Government constituted by their hands contained the elements of progress, and that the seed thus sown would grow to a vigorous maturity—that the tree of liberty thus planted would offer shelter to the oppressed of all nations, and that in the course of time it would be possible and practicable for all classes to become free members of this great and more perfect Union of the future. So clearly did they see that slavery was one of the greatest obstacles to the work for which they were hazarding life and liberty, that they not only declared it inharmonious with the scheme but contemplated its speedy extinction.

But the presence of the insidious foe was permitted as one of those evils that must inevitably be destroyed by the operations of a free government; while our greatest and best men protested against it, and those who dreaded to raise new causes of controversy in their life-time, on their death-beds, "near their last silence," uttered their most solemn denunciation by freeing their souls from the sinful burden. Death bed emancipations were the private repentance for the public sin, and so tacitly accepted by the nation, while the moral sense of the community found another expression in the colonization schemes.

So thoroughly inimical to true republicanism was the slavery power, that as it grew into predominance it was popularly styled "King Cotton," carrying its condemnation in its very name.

It was the assumed duty of our nation to war against kings and kingcraft at home and abroad, yet in utter folly and weakness men calling themselves by the specious name of Democrats pledged their lives and sacred honor to the code that declared that all men were not created equal and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

This new king, enthroned by those whose proudest title was king-haters, soon formed a court that claimed to be a veritable aristocracy, cultivating the graces, aping the follies, exercising the insolence, and, alas! practising the very crimes of the class they imitated. Immunities, privileges, undue predominance in legislation was demanded by them as their right, and enforced by swaggering pretension.

When the inevitable hour did at last come, and slavery and its idol King Cotton found their supremacy endangered, they flew to force as the last bad argument of a bad cause, and hastened the approaching overthrow of the evil. The conflict between the wrong and the right so disarranged the old party lines that "War Democrats" became a new name to describe those who, in defense of that promised "more perfect union," washed their garments of the old sin, and forgot the old slavery of partisanship and partisanship of slavery in defense of the threatened Union.

The issue is the same now as it was when the cloud burst over Charleston harbor—Republicanism and the Union as it was formed and fought for by Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin, against the miscalled Democracy and disunion as preached and practised by Jefferson Davis, Raphael Semmes, N. B. Forrest, Wade Hampton, and Horatio Seymour. A Democratic triumph now would restore to power not only the enemies of the Republican party but the sworn foes of the republic, of the Union, of liberty, of progress, of human rights, and of the loyal and patriotic portion of the American people.

The Rebel Policy in Georgia.

The course of events in Georgia furnishes an instructive lesson to the American people. The framers of her new Constitution were animated by a liberal and magnanimous spirit. Tennessee and Missouri had prohibited Rebels from voting, but instead of following this example, all citizens of the proper age were permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. The only penalty imposed for participation in the Rebellion was the exclusion from office of those whose treason had been specially flagrant and notorious. At the first election under this Constitution a Republican Governor and a majority of Republican legislators were chosen. Among the Democratic legislators were many who were ineligible on account of their treasonable antecedents. A committee was appointed to inquire into their right to retain their seats, but, in accordance with the magnanimous spirit which had prevailed in the formation of the Constitution, it reported that it was inexpedient to expel any of the sitting members who had received the requisite number of legal votes. This resolution was adopted with great unanimity, and it was supposed at the time that it disposed of all questions relating to the organization of the Legislature. The Democratic members, however, were no sooner empowered by an act of grace to retain their seats, than they proceeded to reward this magnanimity by ejecting their colored colleagues. The latter, not being allowed to vote on a question affecting their right to remain members, were speedily ejected, and by this perfidious parliamentary juggle the Georgia Legislature was transformed into a Democratic assemblage. The recent massacre at Camilla is but one of the bloody results of this restoration of Rebel rule. The Legislature refuses to comply with the recommendation of Governor Bullock that the President should be asked to send additional troops into the State to maintain order, and a series of brutal attacks upon Union men may be anticipated. The Rebel leaders of the State, Cobb and Toombs, are inciting their followers to commit every form of outrage upon the freedmen who will not bow in base submission to secession demagogues, and they plainly intend to carve their way to a new triumph of treason over the dead bodies of loyal patriots. These well-known events should be sufficient to satisfy every voter that no reliance can be placed upon Rebel justice or Rebel magnanimity. The traitors have been trained in the barbarous school which taught that might was right, and while they whine like whipped hounds when they are held in subjection, they never fail to abuse the powers they are permitted to regain. They seem to know but two relations of life—master and slave; and they invariably signalize their ascendancy by efforts to oppress and persecute their fellow-men.

Why Not Cæsar's Corpse?

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., has returned from his travels abroad. If he had remained out of the country a little longer his reputation would not have received the heavy blow which he himself inflicted upon it on Monday evening. Mr. Cassidy is a good Democrat, and always was such. Doubtless he will remain firm in the faith to the day of his death. Hence, when he made first entrance upon the campaign of 1868, he was fluent of speech upon the grievous burdens which Congress and the Republican party have inflicted upon the country. But these burdens are not so great that they could claim his exclusive attention. The murder of Mary Mohrmann was brought to bear upon the great issue now pending before the American people. The Republican party of Philadelphia was held responsible for the fact that the perpetrator of the fiendish double crime has not yet been brought to justice! Mr. Cassidy neglected to state whether or not he regarded the same party as primarily responsible for the deed itself; but by inference we judge that he does, as he contends that the police force of the city is almost entirely lacking in the element of faithfulness, and a faithful police, as a matter of course, can prevent the commission of any and every dark and hidden crime which enters into the heart of a fiend in human shape.

That Mr. Cassidy should stoop so far beneath his habitual assumption of dignity as thus to pander to the lowest passions of a crowd would be quite incredible, were the words he used not staring us in the face in plain black and white. We regret the circumstance on Mr. Cassidy's account, for it shows that he has been moving so long in the pettifogging atmosphere of the Quarter Sessions court room as to be rendered incapable of rising to the level of a great crisis in the country's history. On other grounds we regard the circumstance as full of marked significance, and therefore an acceptable one. Everything that human agency or ingenuity could accomplish to unearth the perpetrator of the recent diabolical outrage in the Nineteenth ward has been done, and he still baffles the efforts of the most skilful detectives at the command of the public. When, therefore, such a sagacious Democrat as Mr. Cassidy drags the corpse of Mary Mohrmann into the Presidential contest, and points to her grievous wounds as did Mark Antony to "the rent the envious Casca made" upon the body of "great Cæsar," he proclaims to the world how desperate are the fortunes of the man whose claims upon the Presidential chair he advocates. That an intelligent public will be deceived by such a contemptible device we do not believe. If Mr. Cassiddy has faith in such expedients, so much the worse for him and for Seymour.

General Dix's "Rancorous Letter."

The New York *World* has been thrown into a violent passion by the publication of General Dix's letter, to which we gave place yesterday. The epithets which it applies to this epistle and its author equal anything that Parson Brownlow has ever achieved in the line of personal abuse. A "rancorous letter," "laying bare a heart ulcerating with spite and envy;" "with false pretense of privacy;" "exhibiting the fierce acrimony of party politics;" "a tirade of vituperation," "pouring out the rancor which has long been festering in his breast;" "a greedy place-hunter," "mortified that his name was never talked of, nor even thought of, in connection with the Democratic nomination." Really it is quite refreshing to come across such a medley of abusive adjectives in the columns of a journal which is so notorious for its generous and courteous treatment of political opponents.

The truth of the matter lies just here. The *World* is running Mr. Seymour's machine to the best of its humble abusive ability. Therefore, when a life-long Democrat, occupying the second position in the gift of a Democratic President abroad, who has known Horatio Seymour intimately for more than a quarter of a century, openly declares that he has sounded the man time and again, and found "that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated," it is not a matter of surprise that the especial organ of this Presidential aspirant should manifest its wrath in an unmistakable manner. General Dix's letter reviews the whole ground thoroughly, though briefly; but its most potent thrust at Mr. Seymour is contained in that sentence wherein it is declared that his "political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose." And the man who thus writes about Horatio Seymour has known him intimately for more than twenty-five years.

What are we to deduce from this damaging exposure? Mr. Seymour has often thrust upon the public his extreme hard-money views, and yet he accepts the nomination of a party whose cardinal principle of finance is unblushing repudiation. Well may General Dix declare that he "knows nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation." Mr. Seymour points to his record as Governor of New York, and holds up to the world his earnest patriotism and devoted loyalty. And yet, as General Dix recalls to our mind, he is the "man who was making, at the Academy of Music, on the Fourth of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love o country, at the very hour when Gen. Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg." Now that he comes before the people as a candidate for the highest position within their gift, to which he was nominated by an assemblage in which Wade Hampton and Vallandigham were the controlling spirits, is it reasonable to anticipate that, if elected, he will not prove himself to be a mere tool in the hands of unrepentant Rebels?

The Minister to France, overlooking the situation from a distant standpoint, where his views of the national honor and the national safety are not obscured by the petty rivalries and jealousies of the contest, regards the election of Seymour as a positive national calamity, and hastens to repel the imputation that he is heart and hand in sympathy with him. Our surprise will be as great as that of General Dix if a majority of the American people do not follow his example.

The Approaching General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In a few weeks there will assemble in New York city the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. This high Council, composed of a House of Bishops and of the Lay House, holds its session triennially; and to it are referred all questions affecting discipline, ordinances, canons, articles of faith, and all similar matters pertaining to the state of the Church militant. It is so constituted as to truly represent all the various divisions of the Church organization. The Bishops sit by virtue of their office, the clergymen and laity are regularly elected—each having a constituency as distinct as that of any political representative. Their decision can be justly held to be the decision of all the Church. The approaching Convention will be the first one, since 1859, at which every State of the Union will be represented. 1862 and 1865 saw the Rebel section outside of the union with Northern Christians; so that it is a happy augury of future unity to see the reassemblage of the delegates from the Episcopal churches of every State. To this Convention, when it meets, will be referred questions of the most vital consequence to the entire Christian world; and it is an act of great propriety on the part of Bishop Stevens to direct that the prayers of the various congregations be offered up for wisdom to guide it in all its deliberations. There are two great matters which cannot fail to attract the attention of all its members, and require its wisest action. The first of these issues is that of ritualism. For the past two years there has been no settled rule in the Church on the matter, the Bishop of each State deciding *pro* or *con*, as he sees fit. New York forbids any such customs as those which St. Alban's and St. Mark's are inclined to indulge in. New Jersey sanctions them. Pennsylvania stands without committal to either side. So it is with all the other Commonwealths. Each follows its individual inclinations. It is requisite, however, when the General Convention is in session, that some decided rule of conduct should be adopted. A rule either allowing the burning of candles, elevating of crosses, wearing of surplices worked and embroidered, and authorizing a continuous nodding and bobbing of heads, must become a canon of the denomination and this ceremonial be made part of the authorized form of worship, or else these religious gymnastics must be forbidden. We have already said that the constitution of the Convention makes it truly a representative body, and its action can be truly said to be the action of a majority of the Church. The minority must submit, or secede into the Romish Church. It is eminently proper that this body should decide the question, and thus end a discussion which is doing harm to all the Church of Christ. As to which side our feelings tend most strongly, it is useless to repeat here. Sympathizing with a Christianity of the heart and not of the lips or the muscles, we cannot see in chants or in inclinations of the spinal column any such additional claim to goodness as would call for a revision of the rules of the old established Church.

The second point upon which discussion will beyond all doubt take place is the conduct of the Court which tried Rev. Mr. Tyng. It will be remembered that the father of the accused gave notice that he should present a protest at the next General Convention. The matter will, therefore, be brought formally before that body. The result of its action in the case is a far more doubtful one than in the matter of ritualism. We have no possible doubt but that ritualism, in all its phases, will be considered, but we have very grave misgivings as to the settlement of this question of union with fellow-Christians of different denominations. We hope that no barrier of bigotry or false exclusiveness will be allowed to govern the action of the Convention. It may not be willing to allow the general interchange of pulpits, such as is common in certain other denominations, but it would stultify itself and the religion it professes to serve did it authorize judicial punishment for offences against a canon framed only in conformity with the Middle Ages. If it does not approve of the action of Mr. Tyng, let it not allow the farce of a court to be gone through with again. Let it accept the situation, and leave each of its clergymen to act as his individual preference dictates. These two matters will cause excitement and discussion. They may, and in all probability will, produce ill feeling. But let all the words spoken and action taken follow only the doctrine so beautifully expressed in the prayer, that "they may redound to the good of Thy Church, and the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people." There never was a time when the display of a spirit of Christian charity is more needed, and at which we regret to say there seems less probability of the need being supplied.

Wendell Phillips, as will be seen from our news columns, has again assailed the character of General Grant, reasserting the exploded slanders about his habitual drunkenness, and declaring that "lavish falsehood cannot claim for him anything which fits him for a leader." Yet Phillips will vote for Grant. If he should declare in favor of Seymour we would be quite as indifferent, and quite as well pleased. We merely desire to ask if, in the face of this slanderous philippic, the Democratic journals intend to persist in holding up Wendell as a Republican? In this way alone can they cast odium on the cause of the party which saved the nation from the attempt of the Hampton-Democracy upon its life, and therefore we imagine that the answer to our query will be an affirmative one.

The New York *World* credits The Evening Telegraph with an offer to substantiate a vile and unfounded slander upon General Hector Tyndale, the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city. The *World* has made a slight mistake in its excessive zeal to serve the Democratic cause away from home. No such words as alleged ever appeared in these columns.

Espartero, the Provisional President of Spain.—The cable to-day informs us that the Spanish revolutionists in all parts of the kingdom are proclaiming Espartero, the venerable Duke of Vittoria, President. This, evidently, is intended as a temporary arrangement only, for they have issued a proclamation declaring that, as soon as they have overturned the present Government, they will submit the future of Spain to a vote of the people on the principle of universal suffrage.

Joaquin Baldomero Espartero, the Provisional President, was born at Granatula in the year 1792. Of his public life, which has been as long and as varied as that of Napoleon III, we present the following meagre outline. Being of a remarkably delicate physique in early life, he was unable to follow the trade of his father, that of a carpenter, and so was educated at Almagro for the Church. In 1808, yielding to an inclination of patriotism and a desire for a life of adventure, he enlisted as a private in one of the guerilla regiments raised to fight the French. Afterwards he had the advantage of education in a military school, from which at the age of twenty-three he received the commission of sub-lieutenant. Still fond of adventure, he joined Morillo in his South American campaign. Having served with much success, he was sent back to Spain in 1824 on a semi-diplomatic mission. Returning to South America he found Bolivar triumphant, and a prison awaiting him. Thence he escaped to Madrid, where, with a fortune of £8000 acquired by gambling, he found little difficulty in gaining the hand of an accomplished, beautiful, and wealthy woman.

The death of Ferdinand, in 1833, involving the question of succession to the throne, produced universal confusion. Don Carlos claimed the crown under the Salic law. Maria Christina maintained the right of her daughter Isabella. To the latter party Espartero lent the powerful assistance of his sword and iron will. He strongly advocated the regency of the Queen mother. In the desperate struggle that ensued between the Carlists and Christinos he held distinguished positions with varying success. Eventually, having defeated the gallant Zumalacarregui and the ablest Carlist lieutenants, he restored Isabella to her throne in 1840, Don Carlos in the meantime retiring to France. Internecine war had ceased, but peace was not restored. Political divisions still prevailed, and in subserving these to his purpose Espartero showed the same indomitable courage and wonderful power which he exercised in the field. In October, 1840, the Queen mother resigning her regency, its duties were assumed by Espartero. Insurrections under O'Donnell and other chiefs were temporarily suppressed, but in 1843 the majority of Isabella having been declared by the Junta of Barcelona, he was deposed, and fled to England, leaving an open field to his successful rival, Narvaez.

There he resided until created a Spanish Senator and recalled in 1847. Politically he was quiet until 1854, when on the retirement of Christina and Narvaez from the country he again was placed in charge of the Supreme Council. To strengthen his government he called to a participation in its cares his old protege and subsequent rival, Marshal O'Donnell, but was unsuccessful in preserving his power. After a short-lived and unsuccessful tenure, he retired into private life, resigning his Senatorship in 1857.

From that date until July last, the name of Espartero ceased to figure in the troublesome history of Spain. But about two months ago he was recalled to Madrid by Queen Isabella, and entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. In this he was unsuccessful, either from a disinclination to further exertion in behalf of the foolish and despotic Queen, or from an inability to rally to his support the conflicting elements around him. The result was that Gonzales Bravo was placed at the head of affairs, the exile of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and the liberal Generals followed, and now Spain is the scene of a great, and almost unanimous uprising against the despotic rule of the Bourbon dynasty. With a man of Espartero's strength of character, inflexible firmness, and unquestioned devotion to the cause of liberty and progress, at the head of the revolution, it promises much for the future welfare and prosperity of Spain.

To-Night.—The address of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, delivered at Concert Hall last evening, was an unanswerable argument in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax. To-night ex Governor Morton, of Indiana, will speak at the same place on the issues of the day. Governor Morton is one of the ablest statesmen and one of the most polished orators now in the national Senate, and at his hands full justice will be done to the subject which will engross his attention. Let every voter who can force his way into the hall be present. If he is a Democrat, so much the better.

The Reason Why.—In the course of the powerful speech delivered at Chester last evening by ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, occurs the following passage:—"Well, now I expect that in Pennsylvania the same thing will happen that did happen in Vermont and Maine. Our committee and canvassers made estimates that the Republican majority in Vermont would be 18,000, but it went up, I think, to over 27,000. In Maine we estimated it at between 18,000 and 19,000, and it exceeds 20,000. Now, where is the difference? I take it to have been in this—that a great many Democrats, earnest and patriotic men, saw the real issues in this contest, and without giving any notice beforehand, went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket as a protest against the excessive use of paper money, against the resurrection of the Rebellion and its restoration to authority in the Government of the country."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NAPOLEON WAS FOND of violets, and cultivated them for their fragrance at St Helena; but what is the scent of the violet, or of any combination of garden flowers, when compared with the perfume of Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO?" Let the ladies answer. Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24¦

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
5 28tO1

HE THAT CAN STAY THE TIDE
with sand,
Or fetter fire with flaxen band,
Has yet a harder task to prove,
By strong resolve to conquer love.
LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE.—How to woo and how to win, illustrated by a new method. Dr. J. H. HOUGHTON, Resident Physician of "John Howard Relief," Milestown, Pa., THURSDAY evening, September 24, 1868. Concert and Dramatic Readings. 1t*

PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Heiskell's Tetter Ointment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 18

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND —Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
7 9tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

DOWN WITH THE LEAVES.

The leaves are loosening from the trees,
And gently down are tumbling,
We hear the chilly autumn breeze
Among the forest rumbling.
The shivery equinoctial storm
Like distant thunder's mumbling,
And folks who like to have it warm,
Because of cold are grumbling.

The leaves that linger on the trees
Are turning red and yellow;
The pears and apples, if you please,
Are getting ripe and mellow.
We're singing pleasant autumn tunes,
Of frost, and of umbrellas,
Of autumn coats, and pantaloons,
To comfort clever fellows.

Unlike the falling autumn leaves,
We try to move on, steady,
To where each thinking man believes
He'll find Fall Garments ready.
Or if we'd have them made, so neat,
According to our measure,
ROCKHILL & WILSON, Chesnut street,
Will fit us out with pleasure.

The trees are getting their clothes off, but we need to be getting ours on, for the Fall and Winter.

Let us get on
THOSE ELEGANT CHINCHILLAS,
THOSE MAGNIFICENT PIQUES,
THOSE ENDURING BEAVER CLOTHS,
THOSE SPLENDIFEROUS CASSIMERES,
THOSE SUBSTANTIAL BEAVERTEENS,
Which we buy Cheap for Cash, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES,
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains,
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of them the RICHEST MADE
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
9 24 thstu13rp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
FOR THE
AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1868.

We are now prepared to offer our
Splendid Stock of New and Fashionable Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
CHAMELEON SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS
SPLENDID QUALITY COLORED SILKS
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS.
CHAMALEON SILK SERGES
CHAMELEON POPLINS,
PIM BROS.' IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH SILK POPLINS,
SILK EPINGLINE,
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS,

With a great variety of NEW FABRICS FOR LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES and WALKING SUITS
AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL INSURE RAPID SALES,
Thus offering extraordinary inducements to Ladies to select from our large Stock of
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION.
Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 21 mth2t PHILADELPHIA.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, for Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
will color more water than any other Blue in the market.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.
The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.
CONSUMERS WILL FIND
it on trial to be the most economical and handiest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 234 N. Second street, and nowhere else.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.
ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made.
BARLOW'S INDIGO
does not require any rags to tie it up in.
A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of the finger will color a tub of water. 9 16 12t4p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
DORA'S STEWARDSHIP.—Half bound, 28 cents; muslin, 35 cents. A story that pleasantly inculcates the habit of self-denying duty.
LIFE TRUTHS.—"With Thee is the fountain of life." Square 24mo, half-bound, 50 cents; cloth, 60 cents; cloth gilt, 75 cents.
A collection of essays on the cardinal doctrines of practical Christianity, in type, paper and binding of exquisite beauty, and well worthy of the attractive dress in which they appear.—*Sunday School Times.*
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 599 BROADWAY, New York. 9 24 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN!
GRAND INTERNATIONAL CRICKET AND BASE BALL MATCHES AT PHILADELPHIA,
OCTOBER 3D TO 12TH, INCLUSIVE.
Circulars and Tickets at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
Persons wishing Reserved Seats on Platform should apply early, as the number is limited. 9 24 tf

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.
The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by
WARBURTON, Hatter,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¦

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

WANTS.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESlady in the Silk Department of a first-class Retail Dry Goods House. None need apply but those that are competent. Address, with reference, SILKS, at this office. 9 19 6t

WANTED, A BOY IN A RETAIL DRY Goods Store. Address, with reference, G, "Age" Office, 9 19 6t

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,
NINTH and SANSOM Streets.

SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.,
On Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, comprising about
FIFTY HORSES,
suited to harness and the saddle. Included will be found the following property of a private gentleman about leaving for Europe, to be sold to the highest bidder, viz:—
A pair of stylish Bay Horses, about 4 and 5 years old, long manes and tails, full 16 hands high, perfectly kind and gentle, fearless of locomotives; one is a superior saddle horse.
An extension top Phaeton, pole and shafts, built to order, almost new.
A set of superior double Harness, covers, halters, etc. etc.
ALSO,
new and second-hand Carriages, Dearborns, etc. single and double Harness Saddles, etc.
Special sale of Carriages exclusively, on Wednesday next. ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
24 2t Auctioneer.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24, 1868.

One of the novelties talked of for the coming winter season is a skating rink. A joint stock company with $75,000 capital was formed during the summer that has just elapsed, and a suitable lot of ground has been secured and leased for ten years, between Second and Third avenues, and Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. The area is 65,000 square feet, and this spacious inclosure is to be covered. It will further be roofed with corrugated iron. The windows are to be of ground glass, and in the evening this immense pavilion will be illuminated by globed jets projecting from the arches in the roof. Creature comforts will be abundantly provided for by the hotels, bars, and restaurants which are already peeping forth in the vicinity. The Rink is to be called the Empire City Skating Rink. The building will be completed by November 1, and will probably be inaugurated by the performances of the New York Athletic Club. No season tickets will be issued, and the price of admission will be fifty cents per head, with a reasonable reduction when tickets are disposed of wholesale. Next summer, Max Maretzek, it is whispered intends starting a *Jardin Mabille* there. But since the summer of '68 is just over, perhaps it is a little premature to speak of the summer of '69.

The day is not far distant when the movements of *modistes*—I mean of dressmakers and bonnet-makers—will be chronicled with the same minuteness with which the movements of the distinguished in the other walks of life are noted down. No eminent lawyer, physician, divine, author, journalist, or actor can now go to Europe without an editorialet being made of it in the newspapers. From the growing attention that is being paid to the subject of the fashions, and the fact that at the "openings" of the various seasons they occupy column after column in the principal journals of the day, and have elaborate descriptions piled upon them which are only equalled by the minuteness of the reports of the campaign clubs, it is evident that the hour is at hand when Madame Le Brun (*nee* Brown), the Fourteenth-street modist, sails for Paris, to inspect the fashions there, she will have the circumstances of her departure noted on the editorial page of all the four large New York papers. The "openings" of these ladies still continue, and the passage-ways that lead to where the pretty and priceless fabrics from Paris are for sale are literally choked with fine laces. In dress, as in everything else, the season that is upon us is going to be more brilliant than that of last winter. Neither in fashion nor in anything else can there be a retrogression, unless the retrogression results in an antipodes of position.

Mr. Charles H. Sweetzer has gone out of the *Mail*, and Mr. James S. Johnston, for many years in the business department of the *Evening Post*, has gone into it. As an editor, the impression that Sweetzer gave to those who had the best chance of studying him was that of a man hampered to death by imaginary worries, hardly knowing what he was about, and misdirecting a large quantity of energy. During the summer he took to compiling route-books to various places of resort, and as the book consisted simply in doing what has been done a hundred times before, his success as a plodder and adapter was brilliant. Take my word for it, the *Mail* will stand plenty of improvement, and I am glad to see that Mr. Johnston is about to eject fresh life into it.

A new system of gold telegraphy has recently been employed in the Broad street gold-room. A number of wires, diverging from that room, communicate with all the brokers' rooms in all parts of the city. In the gold-room is seated an operator before whom is a mechanical arrangement representing the digits. When any of these digits are touched the same numbers immediately betray themselves in any broker's office in the city. Formerly countless boys were hired to transmit the intelligence which is now instantaneously made known. No doubt, however, the wind will be tempered to these shorn lambs, though in what way I know not, for the army of boot-blacks needs no additions.

Mr. Grau's much-talked-of troupe arrived here on Tuesday, all in health, all in good spirits, and, I hope, good voice. *Genevieve de Brabant* was at first announced as the opening opera. But it is doubtful now whether that or the *Grand Duchesse* will be given. The season commences next Monday week, and will continue indefinitely, for months. The present *opera bouffe* company at Niblo's will remain there until the end of October, when, it is whispered, the Irma and the Tostee branches will coalesce and do something startling at Pike's magnificent Academy. Strangely rapid has been the growth of *opera bouffe* in this country. It is now just about a year since it was first brought to this country, and we have now two troupes firmly established in the affections of the public, and a third troupe that will shortly be so.

Wallack's opened last night, crowded, of course. The performances were *Simon Bernard* and *Dearer Than Life*. The latter, as the advertisement truly asserts, combines dramatic and domestic interest, and the two plays presented most of the best members to the audience. Rosa Elyinge was not among them, however, being reserved for a more brilliant *rentree*. Oliver Dyer, the man that did for John Allen, is going to lecture to-night on what he has seen during the last five years among the bucket shops and gin palaces of New York. I hope the women will like what he says, and that *Packard's Monthly* will be sufficiently advertised thereby. At Pike's, a stupid catchpenny play, called "1868," is deservedly a failure.

There has been some tall talking this week, at the office of the *Revolution*, about the undervaluation of woman's services. A good deal of common sense was interlarded with triviality, and the only conclusions as yet arrived at are that the Workingwomen's Association hold a special meeting next Monday evening, at the office of the *Revolution*, and that the President of the National Typographical Union be *not* invited to attend.

ALI BABA.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE ARCH the comic opera of *Crispino and the Fairy* will be performed for the first time in English, this evening. To-morrow evening Mrs. Bernard will have a benefit, on which occasion the *Lily of Killarney* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening as "Frank Hawthorne," in Edmund Falconer's comedy of *Men of the Day*. To-morrow evening, Mr. Adams will have a benefit, when he will appear as "Raphael," in the drama of the *Marble Heart*, and "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," in *Too Much for Good Nature*.

AT THE CHESNUT there will only be four more performances of the beautiful spectacle of the *White Fawn*, with its magnificent scenery, graceful dancing, etc.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE amusing burlesque and Ethiopian extravaganzas excite the laughter of the audience.

THE following-named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Mendelssohn Musical Society for the ensuing year:—President, Colonel James Page; Vice Presidents, A. H. Derrickson and Robert Morris; Musical Director, Jean Louis; Secretary, G. P. Kimball; Treasurer, A. R. Van Horn; Librarian, Paul Brown. The society contemplates giving a series of entertainments during the present season, which will surpass anything they have yet attempted. The best musical and vocal talent in the city will be brought out, and to give an impetus to their movements in this direction the Directors have elected a committee on amusements, composed of the following named gentlemen:—Peter E. Abel, Chairman; Carl Sentz, Colonel Harmanus Neff, T. E. Harkins, W. H. Boner, Louis Meyer, R. T. Gumpert, and W. J. Liggott. Persons desiring to become members of the Mendelssohn Society can obtain the necessary information by applying to Jean Louis, Musical Director, No 821 Filbert street; Louis Meyer, No 1230 Chesnut street; or Colonel John Thornley, No. 503 Chesnut street

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental.

All customer work in the latest styles.

Melton Suits	$25 00
Heavy Coating Suits	27 50
Scotch Suits	30 00
Fine English Coating Suits	35 00

A large assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats from $15 to $45.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

GREAT SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The finest stock ever offered at an Auction Sale. To-morrow at D. W. Clark's, No. 630 Chesnut street. See advertisement.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FROM Mr. A. Winch's extensive news and periodical depot, at No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of the *St. James Magazine*, and the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, all of which may be there obtained.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

BEDDING OVERHAULED, made up anew, and returned promptly, by PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

UPHOLSTERING of every description. Materials used first quality. Prices low. Workmen attentive and prompt. At PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING.—Carpets fitted and laid by practical workmen, at a moment's notice. No delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

"DRESS UP."

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

☞ *FALL STYLES READY.*

MARRIED.

DERR—PARSHLEY.—On the 6th of September, by the Rev. J. Best, Mr. EDWARD L. DERR to Miss EMMA PARSHLEY, both of this city.

GESNEY—PALMER.—On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, by Rev. Charles A. Maison, THOMAS GESNER, of Ridley, Delaware county, to ELIZABETH G. PALMER, daughter of Joseph Palmer, Esq.

DIED.

HAYDOCK.—On the 23d instant, THOMAS O. HAYDOCK, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Columbian Lodge, No. 36 I. O. of O. F., and the Franklin Fire Company, No. 12, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 South street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KARBAUGH.—On the 22d instant, JOSEPH H. KARBAUGH, in his 33d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2525 Brown street.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

GREAT SALE OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
At No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
CONSIGNEES' SALE OF
Gold and Silver Watches.
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1868,

Will be sold, on account of Consignee, one of the largest and finest assortments of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES ever offered in this city, consisting in part as follows:—

2 18-kt Gold ½ Seconds, independent pump stop, ruby pallets, nickel movements, extra fine: worth $500.
1 18-kt Gold Stem-winder, very fine ruby jewelled.
2 16-kt Gold Stem-winders.
4 14-kt Gold stem-winders.
1 18-kt Gold Independent Second, very fine.
2 18-kt Gold Diamond-set ladies' size.
4 18-kt Gold Diamond set and enameled.
1 18-kt Gold Diamond and Pearl-set, ladies' size.
3 very fine Gold Enameled Levers.
1 18-kt Gold Howard movement, very fine.
1 18-kt Gold American Lever, P. S. Bartlett (Waltham.)
3 very fine Gold American Levers, William Ellery.
5 16-kt Gold Massasoit Levers.
105 Gold Watches, worth from $50 to $100.
1 Silver American Lever 6-oz. coin cases.
5 Silver American Levers, P. S. Bartlett, (Waltham.)
20 Silver American Levers William Ellery. (Waltham.)
28 Massasoit Levers, expansion balance.
148 Silver Levers, by different makers.
48 Silver Levers plated with 18-kt gold, ladies' size.
90 Metal Watches, plated with gold and silver, and many fine watches that time and space will not allow us to specify.

Will be on exhibition on Thursday, and on the morning of sale. Every watch fully guaranteed, and purchasers allowed until Saturday noon to return any watch which proves unsatisfactory. The public are especially invited to call and examine the stock, as there are really some of the finest watches ever offered at public sale. There must be bargains.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock, and continues day and evening.

D. W. CLARK,
Auctioneer,
1t No. 630 CHESNUT Street.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to examine our FLANNELS before making their purchases.

The utmost politeness in attendants. No misrepresentation or undue pressure to effect sales.

We have constantly in stock

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS,
GILBERT'S FLANNELS,
OPERA SACK FLANNELS,
SHAKER FLANNELS,
SWANSDOWN FLANNELS,
MOLESKIN FLANNELS,
GAUZE FLANNELS,
SILK WARP FLANNELS,
DORNET FLANNELS,
ANGOLA FLANNELS,
PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

We are now opening a few bales of ALL-WOOL FLANNELS at 25, 31, and 37½ cents, that are decided bargains, and well worth an early call.

CLOTH HOUSE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS
THE CHEAPEST PRICES FOR CLOTHS.
THE BEST MAKES OF CLOTHS.
THE FINEST MIXED COATINGS.
THE NEWEST STYLES OF PANT STUFFS.
DOMESTIC CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
FOREIGN CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.
VELVETEENS OF ALL COLORS.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FOR EITHER MEN OR BOYS, IS AT
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, and UNDERWEAR,
Direct from American and European Manufacturers.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, White, for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, Scarlet, for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, Grey Mixed.
All-Wool Shirts, Blue Mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale.

We aim to keep the BEST LINE OF THESE GOODS to be found in the city, and prices at the bottom of the market.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
9 24 3t PHILADELPHIA

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
EIGHTH STREET BELOW MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE.

H. HENNEQUIN & CO.'S
FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Thirty-three Auction Lots,
The Choicest of the offering of these Renowned Fabricants.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Is asked to the undermentioned, which are worthy the critical examination of connoisseurs, and others.

75 Fine Broche Squares, Colors in Ponceaus and Blacks, $12, $15, and $18.

50 Fine Broche Squares (Gold and Silver Medals awarded to these), $22, $25, and $32.

25 Fine Broche Longs, Ponceaus, Blacks, and Whites, $25.

25 Finer (Exposition Shawls), $35 and $45.

25 "Gold Medal," copies of India, $55, $75, and $90.

15 "Chefs d'Œuvre of these eminent manufacturers." To these SHAWLS were given the highest rewards (Legion d'Honneur) at the last Exposition, $100, $110, and $125.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE BEE-HIVE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 tuth¼p PHILADELPHIA.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

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THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

The October number of the *Galaxy* has an article on Vittoria Colonna, the friend and good genius of Michael Angelo, from which we extract the following:—

It was immediately after the publication of the first edition of her poems, and when she was at the zenith of her fame, that she took up her residence in Rome, and achieved the greatest triumph of her life, the "captivation of the austere and stoic soul of Michael Angelo in a fervent and chaste love, such as never before had power over this most wonderful man." Under what circumstances she first met Michael Angelo is not precisely known. When she arrived in Rome he was hard at work on his painting of the "Last Judgment," in the Sistine Chapel; and his nature was so retiring, and Vittoria's interest in and enthusiasm for art so great, that it is probable that she sought him out. She was then forty-eight, a time at which women rarely expect to win, or succeed in winning, such admiration as she received from him; and Michael Angelo was sixty years old, and had probably long relinquished the hope of meeting a soul to whom he could fully open his own. They became friends instantly, however, and Vittoria's noblest gift, the power she possessed of drawing out and developing whatever was finest in the characters of those with whom she came in contact, was never more fully exemplified than in this instance; and many of the sonnets which Michael Angelo addressed to her bear witness no less to the strength and purity of his love for her than to the vast influence she had over him, and its soothing, ennobling, welcome power over his wearied soul. On her side, she understood his character instinctively, and reverenced it even as she did his genius; and of that genius she said that, "transcendent as it was, those who only knew his works, and not himself, valued that in him which could only be called perfect on a lower scale." This was high praise, if we remember that Vittoria was a real lover of art, capable of feeling to the utmost the more than joy which it bestows on those who truly love it; deeply penetrated with a sense of its almost divine mission to humanity, and fully recognizing the immense value of the services which this man, '*piu che mortal angiol divin*,' had rendered to it. She was the only human being who ever possessed real personal power over him; and she used it entirely to soothe and soften him, never in a single instance to gratify her own vanity. An example of the delicate tact with which she drew upon his vast mental resources, is given in F. d'Ollanda's account of a Sunday afternoon he spent in their company at the Convent of San Silvestro, a translation of which is given in Grimm's life of Michael Angelo.

Michael Angelo bound up forty of the sonnets which he received from her in a volume which he always kept near him, and one of the most famous sonnets which he addressed to her was written to acknowledge a volume of her poems which she presented to him when she left Rome for Viterbo.

> Not all unworthy of the boundless grace
> Which thou, most noble lady, hast bestowed,
> I fain at first would pay the debt I owed,
> And some small gift for thy acceptance place;
> But soon I felt 'tis not alone desire
> That opes the way to reach an aim so high,
> My rash pretensions their success deny,
> And I grow wise while failing to aspire:
> And well I see how false it were to think
> That any work, faded and frail, of mine
> Could emulate the perfect grace of thine:
> Genius and art and daring backward shrink.
> A thousand works from mortals like to me
> Can ne'er repay what heaven has given thee!

The sublime strain of aspiration which runs through most of these sonnets was very much the result of Vittoria's example and influence. Her deeper religious experiences coincided in a great degree with those of Michael Angelo; and the natural gentleness and dependence of her woman's nature had taught her a higher faith and deeper consolation than he had attained when they met. Her later poems, which are all, or nearly all, on sacred subjects, have a much higher degree of finish than her others. She labored to make them perfect, from the idea that nothing ought to be as noble and beautiful as religious poems; and thus it happened that, in nearly every sonnet which Michael Angelo addressed to her, the expression of his love is blended with an aspiration towards that Divine Love in whom alone human love may be immortal.

> Bitter plea
> Love cannot have than that, in loving thee,
> Glory to that eternal peace is paid
> Who such divinity to thee imparts
> As hallows and makes pure all gentle hearts.
> His hope is treacherous whose love dies
> With beauty, which is varying every hour:
> But in chaste hearts, uninfluenced by the power
> Of outward change, there blooms a deathless flower
> That breathes on earth the air of paradise.

Long years after Vittoria's death, that deathless flower was blooming still in Michael Angelo's heart. The frenzy of despair into which he was thrown by her loss was well known, and shortly before he died he told Condiva that he repented nothing in his whole life so much as having only kissed her hand, and not her lips and cheeks, when he went to her at her last hour.

The latter years of her life were spent amid fast-thickening shadows. The storm of persecution which was beginning to rage against those who held liberal opinions, the increasing severity of the Inquisition, the ignominious flight of Occhino and Peter Martyr, the death of Contarini, of whom she said that "he ought to have been Pope to have made the age happy," and, lastly, the tragic fate of the Marquis del Vasto, "the light of Italian soldiers," and who had always been to her a son, crushed the strong spirit which had borne so much with patience. She survived Vasto several years, but they were years of suffering and infirmity, and all the letters written by her friends on the subject of her health express the regret that no physician could be found for her mind. She resided up to within a few months of her death at the convent of S. Caterina, where she composed her last *rime*, and where she is supposed to have somewhat hastened her end by the austerities which she practised. Early in the year 1547 she returned to Rome, and took up her residence at the convent of S. Anna. She was then very ill, and a few weeks later, as it became evident that she was near her end, she was removed to the Palazzo Cesarini, "chiamato Argentina," which was the residence of Giuliano Cesarini and his wife Giulia Colonna. Here, on the 16th of February, 1547, she made and signed her last will and testament, bequeathing large sums for charitable purposes, and the remainder of her fortune to her brother Ascanio Colonna. She then gave minute directions as to her funeral, desiring that it should be as simple and unostentatious as possible, and, in all things, like the burial of a professed nun. After this she sank rapidly, suffering much, but bearing it with the serene patience characteristic of her, until towards the end of February the day dawned which was to close upon her dying bed.

As the hours crept on one after another of her friends stole in to look upon her beloved face for the last time; but one there was who, after all had gone, and she had sunk into the unbroken quiet which preceded dissolution, lingered still beside her bed, holding her cold hand in his own, and gazing, with what infinite love and longing, what a passion of regret, we shall never know, upon the features, worn and sunken, but delicate and beautiful still, which his love and genius have rendered forever famous. He had his reward at last, for, as the twilight deepened into night, the silence which he had feared would be the last, was at length broken, she turned suddenly to him, and whispered, "I—die. Help me to repeat my last prayer. I cannot now remember the words." And still holding her hand, Michael Angelo repeated one of the most devout utterances in which a Christian soul ever aspired to its God, while her lips moved without uttering a sound:

"Grant, I pray Thee, O Lord, that I may ever worship Thee with that humility of soul which becometh my low estate, and that elevation which Thy glory demandeth; that in that fear which Thy justice requireth, and that hope which Thy clemency alloweth, I may ever live; that to Thee, as the most powerful, I may submit myself, that to Thee, as the all wise, I may yield myself, and that to Thee, as the all perfect, I may be wholly turned. O Father, most holy, I pray that Thy living flame may purify me, Thy clear light lighten me, and Thy true love so inspire me, that no mortal hindrance may withhold me from Thee, and that to Thee I may return, blest, and at peace."

And even as it was uttered it was answered, for as the last words fell from his lips, "she turned her large eyes upon him, a smile trembled on her lips, and she tranquilly expired, murmuring some words which he could not distinguish."

The brief life of human pain was over; the long joy of eternal life begun.

Vattene in pace anima beata e bella.

In Mr. Richard Grant White's article in the same Magazine, "Words and their Uses," are these sensible remarks about "squeamish slang:"—

LIMB.—A squeamishness, which I am really ashamed to notice, leads many persons to use this word exclusively instead of *leg*. A limb is anything which is separated from another thing and yet joined to it. In old English limbed was used to mean joined. Thus, in the "Ancren Riwle," "Loketh that ye beon euer mid onnesse of herte ilimed togeder," that is, "Look that ye be ever with oneness of heart joined together." The branches of a tree have a separate individual character, and are yet parts of the tree, and so are limbs. The fingers are properly limbs of the hand; but the word is generally applied to the greater divisions, both of trees and animals. The limbs of the human body are the legs and the arms; the former no more so than the latter. Yet some folk will say that by a railway accident one woman had her arms broken and another her limbs—meaning her legs; and some will say that she has hurt her leg when her thigh was injured. Perhaps these persons think that it is indelicate for a woman to have legs, and that therefore they are concealed by garments, and should be concealed by speech. If so, Heaven help them; they are far out of my reach. I can only say to them that there is no immodesty in speaking of any part or function of the human body when there is necessity for doing so, and that when they are spoken of it is immodest not to call them by their proper names. The notion that by giving a bad thing a wrong or unmeaning name, the thing, or the mention of it, is bettered, is surely one of the silliest that ever entered the mind of man. It is the occasion and the purpose of speech which makes it modest or immodest, not the thing spoken of or the giving it its proper name.

ROOSTER.—A rooster is any animal that roosts. Almost all birds are roosters, the cocks, of course, as well as the hens. What sense or delicacy, then, is there in calling the cock of the domestic fowl a rooster, as many people do! The cock is no more a rooster than the hen; and domestic fowls are no more roosters than canary birds or peacocks. Out of this nonsense, however, people must be laughed rather than reasoned.

GENTLEMAN, LADY.—These words have been forced upon us until they have begun to be nauseous, by people who will not do me the honor of reading these articles; so that any plea here for *man* and *woman* would be in vain and out of place. But I will notice a very common misuse of the former which prevails in business correspondence, in which Mr. A. is addressed as Sir, but the firm of A. B. & Co. as Gentlemen. Now, the plural of *Sir* is *Sirs*: and if *gentleman* has any significance at all, it ought not to be made common and unclean by being applied to mere business purposes. As to the ado that is made about "Mr. Blank and lady," it seems to me quite superfluous. If it pleases any man to announce on a hotel book that his wife, or any other woman who is travelling under his protection, is a lady, a perfect lady, let him do so in peace and quiet. This is a matter of taste and habit. The world is wide, and the freedom of this country has not quite yet deprived us of the right of choosing our associates, or of forming our own manners.

FEMALE.—The use of this word for *woman* is one of the most unpleasant and inexcusable of the common perversions of language. It is not a Briticism, although it is much more in vogue among British writers and speakers than among our own. With us *lady* is the favorite euphemism for woman. For every one of the softer and more ambitious sex who is dissatisfied with her social position or uncertain of it, seems to share Mrs. Quickley's dislike of being called a woman. There is no lack of what is called authoritative usage during three centuries for this misuse of *female*, as I may show should I undertake the discussion of Americanisms—so called. But this is one of those perversions which are justified by no example, however eminent. A cow, or a sow, or any she brute is a female just as a woman is; as a man is no more a male than a bull is, or a boar; and no woman calls herself a female without thereby sharing her sex with all the brute creation.

CHEMISE.—Why women will call their first undergarment a chemise, it is not easy to understand. Chemise means merely shirt, and nothing else; and its meaning is not changed or its sound improved when it is pronounced shimmy. Shirt is the original English name for this garment as well as the corresponding garment of men. See the following passage from Gower's "Confessio Amantis:"

> Jason his clothes on him cast,
> And made him redy right anon,
> And she her *sherte* did upon
> And cast on her a mantel close,
> Withoute more, and than arose.

But women wishing, as well they might, to distinguish this part of their dress from that of a man, called it, very properly, a shift. (See Johnson's Dictionary.) *Smock* is much better than *chemise*, and has, like *shift*, the support of long usage by the best speakers and writers. I have heard an Englishwoman of high rank, and of unimpeachable propriety of conduct and manners, speak of her smock just as frankly and simply as she would speak of her shoe or her bonnet. If a woman wish to say that she wears a shirt let her say so; she says nothing else when she speaks of her chemise.

—An appetizing essay, entitled "Mine Oyster," in the October number of *Putnam's Magazine*, shows that the life of a bivalve has its pleasant phases:

Even the life of a poor, silent shell-fish, once reputed the dullest and most inert of all animals, will then be found to have its interest and its romance. In vain did Plato already assign, in his transmigration of souls, people who, as men, were thoroughly ignorant and without thought, to oysters thereafter, and speak elsewhere of the soul being fettered to the body like an oyster to its shell; in vain does Virey, in our time, call them the poor and afflicted among the beings of creation, who seem to solicit the pity of happier animals—they are, as we shall see, beautifully made, capable of enjoying much happiness, and susceptible of being taught a lesson which most of us proud men have never been able to acquire.

Their life, usually pictured as one of utter helplessness and unbroken seclusion, is by no means spent in unvarying repose. At the proper time, in the spring of the year, when all Nature is full of tender love and restless activity, the mother-oyster also is visited by the ruling passion, and "the icy bosoms feel the secret fire." Soon after, they are seen to contain a large quantity of milk-white fluid, which the microscope shows us to consist of almost invisible eggs and milt, lying snugly side by side in the same shell. Unlike most marine animals, however, the oyster does not heartlessly abandon its spawn and leave it to the mercy of winds and waves; but from the ovary the eggs pass into the sheltering folds of the mantle, where they remain for some time. Here they are surrounded by a nutritious substance, which serves to sustain them as the white of an egg supports the young chicken. After a while the whitish mass thickens, and oysters in this this state are called "milky," because the mass of eggs resembles thick cream in consistency and color. The latter turns into yellow, then into darker brown, and the eggs are hatched! Suddenly the mother opens the shell; a dense mist is spread all around, and the young brood scatters far and wide.

Upon their first appearance in their new career, they are all life and motion, flitting about in the sea as gayly and lightly as the butterfly roams from flower to flower, or the swallow skims through the air. They are odd little cherubs, consisting, like the angels of old masters, of nothing but a couple of wing like lobes on both sides of a mouth and shoulders, but not encumbered with a heavy, awkward body. The wings, fastened to rudimentary shells, are covered on the surface with countless little hairs, which move incessantly up and down, and thus enable the tiny creature to swim about in the water. Their infancy is one of perpetual joy and vivacity; they skip to and fro as if in mockery of their heavy and immovable parent. They do not go far from her, however, and the time of their joy is in their life, as in ours, but brief, and soon at an end. After a day or two they seem to have sown their wild oats, and if luck has favored them so as to escape the thousand voracious enemies that lie everywhere in wait, or prowl about to prey upon their youth and want of experience, they finally settle down upon some suitable resting-place, a stone or a branch, and become steady, domestic oysters. But how few of them reach the goal! When they start from their mother's safe home, they count nearly a million; before they can find a new habitation, at least nine-tenths of their number have perished!

After they have attached themselves by means of a glutinous substance, with which provident Nature has endowed them, to some permanent place on what is called a good spatting-ground, the little wings, now useless, gradually dwindle and shrink, until they disappear, like the tail of a tadpole when it changes into the full-grown frog. Then they begin to grow, slowly, like all good things of this earth, from the size of a pin's head, at two weeks, to that of a pea, at three months; when they are a year old they are perhaps as large as a small lady's watch, and at the age of five years they are in their prime. The shell remains frail and tender until they reach the size of that rare coin, an American dollar, but is hard and complete when they become fit for the table, which is in their fourth year. As that time, they are rudely torn from their native bed by terrible iron prongs, to which they yield with philosophic resignation, and are carried unresisting to busy cities and the hum of crowds. If they should escape the gluttony of man, they die at the appointed time, leaving their shell, thickened by old age, and adorned with rings which show their years like the rings of a tree, to serve as a monument for times to come, and to add, with millions of their kind, a new layer to the crust of the earth.

Such is their life, simple, and unromantic, but by no means as void of enjoyment as we are apt to imagine. There are countless sneers at the poor immovable oyster to be found in poet and prose writer, as if to be in perpetual motion was to be the perfection of happiness. The oyster has its time of merry wandering, when it is young; but it remembers, by times, that a rolling stone gathers no moss, and settles down quietly in it's cool, pleasant home.

An oyster-bed in the sunny sea is the concentration of undisturbed happiness. The countless creatures congregated there may seem to be dormant, but we are sure they lead each the beatified existence of an epicurean god. The world without does not trouble them; its cares and joys, its storms and calms, its passions and sins, are all indifferent to the unheeding oyster. Apparently unobservant of what passes around, its whole soul is concentrated in itself, and like the sublime sage of the East in his own word Om, the oyster finds bliss in simple existence. And yet it does not enjoy itself sluggishly or apathetically; its pleasures are neither few nor unvaried, for its body is throbbing with life and a thousand sources of enjoyment. The performance of every function with which the Creator has endowed them—and we know not yet half their number—brings with it as much happiness as they are capable of enjoying.

The mighty ocean itself is subservient to their pleasure, and its rolling waves wait ever fresh and varied food within their reach. They have no care for the morning, for He who feeds the young lions provides an abundance for their wants; they need no effort, no labor, for the flow of the current brings the food to their very doors. Besides, each atom of water that comes in contact with their delicate, sensitive gills, sets free its imprisoned air to freshen and invigorate their pellucid blood. Nor can we doubt that the gentle agitation of the water as it flows around them, the equal temperature of the ocean, varying only from one degree of pleasantness to another, the act of imbibing the fluid and softly expelling again what is not required for breathing, that all these changes, unceasingly affecting their tender substance, afford them both wholesome occupation and cheerful amusement. We little suspect, when looking at the rough shell and the shapeless mass within, how beautiful the structure of the animal is, and at how many countless points it is susceptible to influences from the outer world. But if we put an oyster into a vivarium, and then aid our feeble sight by the inventions of science, we are struck at once by the millions of tiny hairs, cilia, which now are seen to vibrate incessantly, and to keep time most marvellously, as they beat on every fibre of each fringing leaflet. Even the very imperfect instruments in the hands of the great Leeuwenhoeck made him exclaim with amazement:—"The motion I saw was so incredibly great that I could not be satisfied with the spectacle, and it is not in the mind of man to conceive all the motion which I beheld within the compass of a grain of sand;" and yet his untrained eye saw but a tithe of what is now known to careful observers! Well may we marvel, and adore the sublime goodness which devised all this elaborate and inimitable contrivance for the well-being of a despised shellfish.

—We take the following from "Louis Napoleon and his Empire," in the same magazine:—

To the stranger who, for pleasure or business, passes rapidly from one country to another, France wears a beautiful mask. We Americans, especially, who come from the land *par excellence* of railway and steamboat accidents and dusky stations, contemplate with wonder the regularity, the comfort, and the rapidity of the French railway system; we, who read every morning, when we are at home, of daring burglaries, of the commission of crime in a hundred forms, are struck with the perfect order of the French cities, the surprising and mysterious control of the police, and the rarity of those violations of law so common with us; we see with delight the sparkle of Parisian society, the grandeur of Parisian streets and monuments, the wealth of the Parisian world, the bright and unanxious semblance of prosperity which pervades almost every quarter of the French metropolis. Passing beyond Paris, we are yet more charmed to note everywhere the same cheerful and thrifty aspect; there are fields with their golden burdens of wheat and corn, manufacturing towns bustling with occupation, quiet, sunny little villages lying peacefully along the river-sides, where all seems content and peace, and whither the jars and miseries of man's lot seem never to have penetrated; stately cathedral towns, with their famous memories, seemingly indolent, prosperous, ignorant of want, apparently revelling in a complete sufficiency. Here, everywhere, all is order, security, peace, content. France seems, in some places, to be resting from the turmoils of the past seventy years; in other places, to have roused herself, and to be seizing the opportunity which orderly government has provided, to enrich herself and to rival the industrial progress of the Anglo-Saxon races. Her harbors you will find full of ships; her manufactories busy; her farms under thrifty cultivation; her vineyards, in autumn, groaning under the prolific yield of their precious fruit. You are surprised to find such apparent prosperity everywhere, such order in administration, such activity in public and private improvement! But this, for the most part, is a bright and beautiful mask, under which the sombre reality lies hid; the paint on the mask is too bright to be natural, the overredness of the cheeks, the over-whiteness of the brow, the over-blackness of the lashes, the rigidity of the smile, the stare of the regard, reveal its want of truth. The Empire has given to France at least a semblance of prosperity, and you must study her attentively to discover whether it is, or not, a veritable prosperity. Without question, it is a veritable prosperity, viewed in certain lights. Compared with the days of the Bourbons, or even those of Louis Philippe, there is a great material improvement. That is partly due to the feeling of security, resulting from the strength of the dynasty, and a confidence that it will hold its own; partly to the liberal progress made by reason of the adoption of free-trade principles; and partly to the great administrative vigor of the Government, which has been active in carrying out the internal improvements. The truth, however, is, that there is in France at once high prosperity and great want; prosperity among the few and the rich, want among the vast majority of the poor. At the time of writing, the misery of great masses of the French population exceeds that of any period since the foundation of the second empire.

—The following remarks about the condition and social status of the freedmen we take from an article entitled "The Man and Brother" in the October *Atlantic*:—

The most hopeful sign in the negro is his anxiety to have his children educated. The two or three hundred boys and girls whom I used to see around the Bureau school-house—attired with a decency which had strained to the utmost the slender parental purse, ill spared from the hard labor necessary to support their families, gleeful and noisy over their luncheons of cold roasted sweet potato—were proofs that the race has a chance in the future. Many a sorely-pinched woman, a widow, or deserted by her husband, would not let her boy go out to service, "bekase I wants him to have some schoolin." One of the elder girls, a remarkably handsome octoroon, with Grecian features and chestnut hair, attended recitations in the morning, and worked at her trade of dress-making in the afternoon. There were some grown men who came in the evening to wrestle, rather hopelessly than otherwise, with the depravities of our English spelling. One of them, a gray-headed person with round spectacles, bent on qualifying himself for the ministry, was very amusing with his stereotyped remark, when corrected of a mistake, "I 'specs likely you may be right, mum."

It is a mooted point whether colored children are as quick at learning as white children. I should say not; certainly those whom I saw could not compare with the Caucasian youngster of ten or twelve, who is "tackling" French, German, and Latin; they are inferior to him not only in knowledge, but in the facility of acquisition. In their favor it must be remembered that they lack the forcing elements of highly educated competition and of a refined home influence. A white lad gets much bookishness and many advanced ideas from the daily converse of his family. Moreover, ancestral intelligence, trained through generations of study, must tell, even though the rival thinking machines may be naturally of the same calibre. I am convinced that the negro as he is, no matter how educated, is not the mental equal of the European. Whether he is not a man, but merely, as "Ariel" and Dr. Cartwright would have us believe, "a living creature," is quite another question, and of so little practical importance that no wonder Governor Perry has written a political letter about it. Human or not, there he is in our midst, four millions strong; and if he is not educated mentally and morally, he will make us trouble.

What is the negro's social status, and what is it to be? I was amused one Sunday morning by a little tableau which presented itself at the front door of my hotel. The Bureau Superintendent of Education having arrived on an inspecting tour, my venerable friend Hopkins had called to take him to church, and was waiting in his meek fashion under the portico, not choosing to intrude upon the august interior of the establishment. Having lately been ordained, and conceiving himself entitled to the insignia of his profession, he had put on a white neckcloth, which of course contrasted brilliantly with his black face and clothing. In the doorway stood a citizen, a respectable and kindly man, excellently well reconstructed too, and with as few of the Southern prejudices as one could have in Greenville. But he was lost in wonder at this novel spectacle; he had a smile of mingled curiosity and amusement on his face to which I cannot do justice; he seemed to be admitting that here was indeed a new and most comical era in human history. A nigger in regular clerical raiment was evidently a phenomenon which his imagination never could have depicted, and which fact alone—so much stranger than fiction—could have brought home to him as a possibility. Whether he believes at this day that he actually did see Hopkins in a black coat and white cravat is more than doubtful.

Not for generations will the respectable whites of the South, any more than those of the North, accept the negroes as their social equals. That pride of race which has marked all distinguished peoples—which caused the Greeks to style even the wealthy Persians and Egyptians barbarians—which made the Romans refuse for ages the boon of citizenship to other Italians—which led the Semitic Jew to scorn the Hamitic Canaanite, and leads the Arian to scorn the Jew—that sentiment which, more than anything else, has created nationality and patriotism—has among us retreated to the family, but it guards this last stronghold with jealous care. Whether the applicant for admission be the Chinaman of California or the African of Carolina, he will for long be repulsed. The acceptance of the negro as the social equal of the white in our country dates so far into the future that, practically speaking, we may consider it as never to be, and so cease concerning ourselves about it. Barring the dregs of our population, as, for instance, the poor white trash of the South, the question interests no one now alive.

Our Young Folks is up to its usual standard of excellence. In the present number Dr. Hayes' "Story of Arctic Life and Adventure" is concluded. "The White Woods of Ghent" is an interesting account of Van Artevelde's celebrated contest against the feudal lords of Flanders. Harry Fenn's design of "Harvesting," which is given as the frontispiece, is very good.

The Riverside Magazine presents an attractive table of contents. The third chapter of the story of "A Year Among the Indians," by Martha M. Thomas, will please the boys. The illustrations by Mr. Bierstadt, however, are not particularly fine. It is announced that Hans Christian Andersen has been engaged as a regular contributor to this magazine. This will be good news to grown people as well as the youngsters.

Arthur's Home Magazine has something to suit every one in the home circle, old and young—stories, poetry, fashion articles, etc.

The Children's Hour contains pleasant stories, news, etc., suited to the capacity of young children. The October number of this magazine is a very good one.

Sloan's Architectural Review for August has a number of valuable practical articles, such as "Stained Glass," by John Gibson; "Fresco Painting," by Charles Bremer; "Practical Carpentry and Joinery," by the Editor; "Ventilation and Heating," by Lewis Leeds. The work is handsomely printed and illustrated, and it ought in a great measure to supersede the English publications which our architects and builders have been obliged heretofore to rely upon for current information about matters concerning their profession.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.........5 49 MOON SETS.........morn.
SUN SETS.........5 54 HIGH WATER.........8 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE
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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 11
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Union	Southampton	New York	Sept. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 17
Westphalia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 18
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 19
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 24
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Weser	New York	Bremen	Sept. 24
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 26
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 29
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 24
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 24
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 26
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 26
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Cuba, Holmes, Bristol, Eng. C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Matilda, Dix, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sarah Thomas, Arnold, Providence, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Petrel, Curtis Lynn, do.
Schr M. E. Graham, Fountain, Newburyport, do.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. Capes, Becker, Marblehead, do.
Schr E. G. Sawyer, Hand, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Merchant, Phillips, Alexandria, do.
Schr J. B. Marshall, Edmunds, Boston, do.
Schr A. Hammond, Dilks, Boston, do.
Schr F. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, do.
Schr C. Young, Young, Boston, Captain.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. ship Vesteys, Vespers, 5 days from Thomaston, in ballast to Merchant & Co.
Barque Adelaide Norris, Reed, from Liverpool Aug. 9, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Mary Hemsworth, 3 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Belle Conway, Shorter, 12 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Thomas J. Tull, Cooper, 20 days from Suffolk, Va., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Decora, Clark, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Lewis Grant, Coleman, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Ocean Bird, Hastings, 6 days from Petersburg, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Eddie, Richardson, 2 days from St. Martin's, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Two Brothers, Tyler, from Dorchester.
Schr Active, Wroten, from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr E. G. Sawyer, Keen, from Boston.
Schr C. Loeser, Smith, from Boston.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, for Grimsby and Philadelphia, cleared at London 11th inst.
Barque Josephine, Hilton, for Philadelphia to load for Europe, cleared at Boston 21st inst.
Barque L. T. Stocker, Clifford, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Barque Annie W. Weston, Bailey, hence for San Francisco, was spoken 8th ult., lat. 18 44 N., long. 29 32 West.
Barque Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, at Malaga 6th inst., from Marseilles.
Barque Schiller, Menneman, hence for Bremen, was off Dover 11th inst.
Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, hence for Havre, was off the Bolt 9th inst.
Barque Margaretta, from Pisagua, Peru, for Philadelphia, was spoken June 24, no lat. etc.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Bangor 20th instant.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 21st inst.
Brig Heinrich Moll, Bradherring, hence, at Stockholm 4th inst.
Brig H. H. McGilvery, Brewster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 22d inst.
Brig Alex. Williams, Babin, hence, at Glace Bay 7th inst., and cleared 10th for New York.
Brig Marshall, Coombs, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Hammond, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, from Bath for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Brig George Burnham, McLellan, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Brig Julia E. Avery, Babbidge, hence, at Bangor 19th inst.
Brig Mansanilla, Magune, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calais 14th inst.
Brig Princeton, Wells, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calais 15th inst.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst.
Brig George Lattimer, Knight, from St. Johns, P. R., at Baltimore 22d inst.—she was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Schrs Lucy, Jones, and Sarah C. Smith, Banks, hence, at Washington, D. C., 22d inst.
Schr Skylark, Loring, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 5th inst. for Genoa.
Schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 22d inst.
Schr Addie, Drown, hence at Newburyport 22d inst.
Schrs Jesse F. Clark, Clark, and Mary Anna, Grier, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 19th inst.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st inst.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
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Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

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Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29¼

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	298·52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

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OFFICE:
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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
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J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30¼

A VIRGINIA TOUR.

From our own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Va., Sept. 21, 1868.

The "American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company" have just reached this point, the seat of their recently purchased tracts. The day is cloudy, promising rain. The night past has been one of storm and unpleasantness, the bay rough, the clouds heavy, and overcast with gloom; but within the good steamer Kennebec all was pleasant and cheerful. The tract of land purchased by the Company comprises five thousand acres directly at West Point, five hundred acres of which are to be laid out in town and garden lots, the remainder in farms to suit the purchaser, from one hundred to five hundred acres.

Besides these vast areas, however, the company have purchased all the land lying between White House and West Point for a half to a mile and a half on either side of the Pamunky river, down to a point seven miles below West Point. And now for a description of these lands. West Point is situated at the head of the York river, a distance of twenty-five miles from its mouth. It is the principal place on the York river, and divides by its position that river, now famed in history, into two separate branches, the Pamunky and the Mattapony. Take the city of New York, then the Mattapony will answer for the East river and the Pamunky for the North river. In position it is perhaps the only counterpart of the great metropolis of the United States. The Northwestern Carolinas acting as Northern New Jersey, Tennessee and West Virginia as Central New York, while the New England States are comparable by Southeastern Virginia. West Point is the only natural seaport of the State of Virginia. Norfolk is reached only after a very tedious boat or rail ride, rendering it impossible to freight goods or products without loss to the consumer or producer. Besides, the harbor of Norfolk is more difficult of access on account of the bars putting off from Sewell's Point. The latter alone must in the future, as in the past, be the greatest barrier to the growth of Norfolk as a seaport town. West Point is the only outlet for all of Central and Western Virginia, and the entire central and medial Southern States. The American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company, which purchased these tracts, first examined the lands lying contiguous to the Piankatank river; but after a thorough exploration of the waters about the mouth of that river, it was found that there were two transverse bars putting off from the shores, running a distance into the bay, rendering the entrance to the harbor one of great and almost insurmountable difficulty. Still, they have purchased on the Piankatank the only available landing-place on that river, upon which they propose to raise wharves and docks for shipping purposes. On the Rappahannock river it is impossible to erect or build any wharves, unless the Government should first build immense breakwaters, rendering it utterly impossible for any thought of that river to be entertained for a moment. West Point is therefore the only available spot that can be found on the eastern slope of Virginia. Of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the place, it would have to be seen to be appreciated. I saw corn twelve feet four inches high, which had been grown from land on which no manure whatever had been thrown. In fact, the rich chocolate color, permeated as it is with overlying marl, will take years upon years to exhaust. After the steamer landed at West Point, in company with Mr. Alden I walked about three miles up the White House road to the entrenchments thrown up by the Union troops in 1862. They are still standing, covered with a thick growth of grass, which from year to year grows up, topples over, dies, and decays, the next year to increase its quantity, furnishing in this way its own manure.

The fields in front of these earthworks, where the soldiers of our army had cut away every vestige of vegetation, are now grown up with stout trees, behind which many a Rebel in a new war could hide his thin, long body. These earthworks extend from the Mattapony to the Pamunky river, a distance of a mile, perhaps more. One would think that the soil of which these works are made would be hard, crispy, and baked. They have been exposed to all sorts of weather, the hot sun, the sharp cold, and this, too, for six long years; and yet the ground is soft and friable, rich and full of wealth. Why it is that these sections of Virginia have never before received attention, it is absolutely impossible to tell. We walked down a small path towards the Pamunky river, and at its banks we found ourselves on a high plateau, sixteen to thirty feet above the tide-water. Vessels of the greatest tonnage can lay directly against the shore or banks, while their keels at the lowest possible tide cannot touch the bottom of the river. As a proof of this the steamer Kennebec sailed directly along the shore, so near as in many cases to touch the branches of the trees skirting the banks, and this too against a powerful ebb-tide; still there was no fear of grounding. This is one of the most remarkable of the many natural features of the place. "The Great Eastern," said Captain Freeman, of our steamer, "can come up this river and turn anywhere, for there is not a bar putting off from either shore, a distance of sixty miles from the southwest of Mob Jack bay."

Owing to the tremendous heavy rains of the preceding week, the water of the river maintains a yellow, muddy appearance on the southern side of the river, but where the river meets, a little to the north of the centre, the rain washing from the West Point side, it has a chocolate appearance. Fancy an old man with long white locks, dye one part of his hair a yellow hue, and the remaining half a chocolate brown, then you would have a feeble comparison of the appearance of this river to-day.

It is intended to make the town of West Point a commercial place strictly, backed up by an almost endless line of farming land. The good Rev. Dr. Nevin and his wife, of your city, have taken three large lots, upon which they propose to erect a church and parsonage, and reside there for the remainder of their days. Truck or garden farming will, perhaps, be more profitable here than upon any tract of land in the Eastern States. The soil is heavy, fitted for the heaviest cereals, which are grown in immense quantities. The season here is three weeks in advance of the Middle States. Already the corn is husked and in the barns of the farmers; while in the section of country encircling Philadelphia it is but turning to ripeness.

The system of labor heretofore *suffered* in this portion of the country has been its condemnation. Slavery had fixed its seal on the brow of these teeming lands—ruining all hopes of agricultural wealth, prostrating the energies of the people, and turning into a fifth-rate agricultural country the most wealthy and beneficent soil the State of Virginia has under its control. You can see signs of it everywhere. These old farmers of the slave *regime* saw their wheat, their corn, and rye grow to an almost unparalleled extent, their yields positively enormous, yet with no ambition, no energy, no absolute care beyond the immediate present, they have lived and died, generation after generation, ruinous to their lands, useless to themselves, and unknown to the community.

I can see no necessity for persons going West to the States of Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, or other more distant portions of the country, when, within a stone's throw of our large cities, there remains such wealthy soil as that through which this company of capitalists passed over to-day. In twenty hours from the time that the wheat, the rye, the corn, or the vegetable is prepared, it can be in the Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore market. The York river has never been frozen. The coldest weather ever yet experienced has not stopped its line of steamers. The monopolization of land in the hands of the few aristocrats the war has broken up. Fitz Hugh Lee, at the White House, a few miles above West Point, holds three thousand acres, but it is on the south side of the Pamunky, across from our settlement. His lands are lying in their richness, full of teeming wealth. We did not have an opportunity of seeing the General, he being on a visit with his new and beautiful wife to Petersburg, Va.

The "West Point" purchasers have contracted to build the York River and Richmond road to its natural terminus, West Point. This will then be the grand trunk line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, forming an unbroken chain (after the completion of the Pacific Railroad) from San Francisco, on the Pacific Ocean, to West Point, on the Atlantic seaboard. The Richmond and York River road is now finished to the White House, and trains are running regularly. By the 1st of January it will reach West Point, the way being graded, and for many miles the ties being in position. The spot occupied by this company is one of the most inviting I have ever seen. There are no periodic visitations of chills, agues, or fevers, because the country is high and fertile, not low, barren, and sandy. It is eminently a place of health and a grand theatre for sporting. Canvas-back ducks in their season are bought for ten cents each. As to rail birds, which in Virginia are called "Sorra," a thousand dozen could be bought here to day for twenty cents per dozen; in Philadelphia they are worth one dollar and a half per dozen. The negroes rarely shoot them: they are so plenty that at high water, armed with a stout paddle, they *knock them down* by the hundred.

As for fish, I saw none caught, but Captain Freeman says he never saw finer shad in his life than are caught on these rivers, while the general sport for that article is worth an excursion of a thousand miles. One word as to the manner of reaching these grounds. Four trips per week are made by the Richmond and York River line, leaving Baltimore on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The excursion is a most capital one at this or any season of the year. The steamers Kennebec and Admiral form the line which connects with the cars at White House, above West Point, so that after the excursionist has viewed the lands he can take a short run to Richmond.

It would be improper for me to close this letter without giving you a *resume* of our company, consisting of Robert . Reiman and Mr. Lee, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Nevin and family, Mr. John Wyeth, Mr. Dobbins (builder), L. P. Ashmead, Mr. Moorhouse, James B. Ronly, Esq., Generals J. and F. H. Lane, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Landis, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. Grant, banker, New York city; Mr. Haldeman and wife, New York; Mr. W. B. Frazier, of New York, and President of the company; Dr. Joos Suiss, Senator of Lucerne, Switzerland; Dr. Parsaigh Vartougian; Mr. Canali Domnaisia, Constantinople, Turkey; Mr. L. R. Lowry, Lima, Peru, S. A.; Mr. Paulison, Judge Cummings, N. J.; Mr. J. T. Alden, Cincinnati; Mr. W. A. Logan, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Anthony Reybold, Delaware. Mr. Alden is the Superintendent of the Company, and will remove from Cincinnati to West Point during this month, with three families besides his own.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

—The regular season at Wallack's Theatre opened on Wednesday. The new drama, entitled *Simon Bernard*, and a farce entitled *Dearer than Life*, were given as the opening pieces. In the company are Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Holland, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. W. H. Pope, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Fanny Green, Miss Jennie Day, Miss M. Monell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. John Sefton, and many others now less known to fame.

—A new four act American comedy by George Marlow, entitled "1868; or, *The Bride of a Politician*, was produced at the Academy of Music, New York, on Monday evening, under the management of the Worrell Sisters. The *Herald* critic does not think much of it, judging from the following:—

"The piece abounds with absurd interviews between a number of politicians of a pettifogging stripe, 'strikers,' and several ridiculous creations of the author's imagination, whom he has been pleased to designate as editors and proprietors of newspapers. The scene, for some particular reason, is laid in Reading, Pa., and the story is one of love and politics—especially politics. The plot, briefly told, and so far as it can be discerned, is that a young heiress has the misfortune to be the niece of an uncle who is badly beaten as a candidate for election to Congress through the manipulation of his friends. Florence Hampton, the heiress, is desperately in love with George Burke, a young politician, and editor of the *Pioneer*, and is supposed to take satisfaction by buying out that journal through whose influence her uncle was defeated, presenting it to Burke and—marrying him. The comedy (?) was destitute of coherency of dialogue or merit of any description, and the audience sat patiently through nearly two acts, expecting something to develop. At last they began to leave in twos and threes, and the third act was vociferously hissed to its close, when two-thirds of the spectators left the house. Almost every one was asking, 'What is the plot?' but no one could tell. Nearly all the new sensational plays depend for success not so much upon the author as upon scenic artists and machinists, but '1868' lacked any feature of even mediocre interest in this line."

—At the Bowery Theatre, New York, there was produced on Monday evening a new four-act nautical drama entitled *Fair Play; or, The Shipwreck of the Falcon*. The plot of the play is simple, and is based on the saving from an adventurer in Mexico of a young lady by the seaman "Trueheart," her subsequent rescue from shipwreck and the machinations of pirates her marriage to "Trueheart" to save her from a worse fate, her desertion of him and return to New York, where, in the midst of opulence and after many incidents, she is reunited to her husband, who is now "Lieutenant Trueheart."

—Miss Kate Bateman is now making a tour of the larger towns in England with much success. She is said to have improved much since last season in her acting. She has a complete finish, and acts with better judgment.

—Mrs. Lander appeared as "Mary Stuart," in Mrs. Kemble's translation of Schiller's drama, for the first time in New York, on Monday evening, at the Broadway Theatre. The performance was very highly spoken of by the New York press. Mrs. Lander will commence an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, in this city, on Monday next.

—Signor Blitz is attracting large audiences at Dodworth's Hall, New York. The New Yorkers have not seen the genial face of the Signor for a number of years, and they are delighted with him.

MUSICAL NOTES.

—*Barbe Bleu* is still drawing crowded houses at Niblo's, and the Gothamites appear to be as much interested in it as ever. The fine acting of Irma, Aujac, Edgard, and others of the troupe, make the public admire the performance independently of any merits of the piece itself.

—The new burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia*, lately produced by Bryant's Minstrels, New York, has made a hit. The scenery and costumes are fine and the musical gems of the opera are given in good style by the Minstrel troupe.

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9 8 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 21, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Forts Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 437,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 259,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,961 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 465,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
265 lots of artillery harness.
638 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz;—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

September 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp cottage, and rag carpetings, and 200 pieces of oil cloths. 9 19 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning, [9 22 5t

September 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning.

Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 23 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2]

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

September 28, commencing at 10 o'clock we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans Balmorals, etc.

Also, a desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's city-made goods. 9 24 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

On Friday evening,

September 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, handsomely framed. The collection comprises eighty pictures of a varied and pleasing character.

Will be on exhibition two days previous to sale. [6t

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.

ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suit; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story Brick Residence with three-story double Back Buildings and side yard, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spring Garden street, No. 2124, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 115 feet. The house is built in the most superior and substantial manner, and has all the modern conveniences—gas, bath range, water-closets etc. May be seen at any time. 9 23 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BOOKCASES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Sept. 25, at 9 o'clock at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising elegant walnut parlor suits, finished in oil; walnut chamber suits; velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; French plate pier mirrors; walnut and oak sideboards, extension dining tables; cane seat dining room and chamber chairs; spring and hair mattresses; large walnut library and office bookcases; library suits; beds and bedding; silver-plated ware; china and glassware; piano-fortes; parlor organs; sewing machines; kitchen furniture, etc.

GAS FIXTURES.—Also, several chandeliers and other gas fixtures.

SPLENDID RIFLE.

At half-past 1 o'clock will be sold one splendid rifle, with case and apparatus, made to order by Krider, and cost $275.

PIANO-FORTES.

Also, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Steinway & Sons.

Also, two do. do. do., by Schomacker & Co.

PRESERVE JARS.—Also, an invoice of glass jars for preserves. 9 23 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 927 Race street, the handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with crimson plush, and hair cloth; walnut and mahogany dining room furniture; four suits of handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage suits; elegant etagere, marble top; handsome paintings and engravings; rosewood piano and mirror; China, glass, and plated ware; feather beds mattresses, and bedding; refrigerator; kitchen utensils; 12 stoves, etc. [9 23 2t

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 312 Marshall street, above Wood street, by catalogue, the entire parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture china and glassware, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his

NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10†

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Petty Larcenies—A Potato Thief—Till Tappers—Robbing a Relative.

—Day Sergeant Woodhouse yesterday arrested one John Connor for stealing two bags of beans valued at $16, the property of a resident of Jersey City, named Spelman. The articles were taken from Thirteenth and Market streets. Alderman Godbou sent the accused below for trial.

—Charles Huntley yesterday had three locks in his possession at Seventh and Race streets. The attention of Day Sergeant Smith was called to the fact, and took him into custody. Subsequently it was discovered that they had been stolen from a Mr. Erwin, at Eighth and Spruce streets. The accused was taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $700 to answer.

—Yesterday a Jerseyman in the Dock street market missed sixteen baskets of potatoes. Suspicion of having stolen them rested on one William Flowers, who was arrested. It was ascertained that he had sold the whole lot. A portion were recovered, and Flowers was committed by Alderman Carpenter.

—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man and boy, genteely dressed, entered the store of Mrs. Hamilton, No. 1344 Chesnut street, and desired to make some purchases. While the man engaged the attention of the only attendant in the rear of the store, the lad managed to slip behind the counter and extracted twenty-six dollars from the money-drawer. The parties are suspected of having committed various thefts in a similar manner.

—Alderman Bonsall yesterday held Benjamin Redfurn for a further hearing on the charge of stealing a watch from a mother-in-law, residing at No. 1124 Milton street.

TITBITS OF THOUGHT.—Our unbleached rustic brethren over the river—the colored farmers of Jersey—are to feast themselves at a grand dinner, at Snow Hill, on the 1st of October. The atmosphere of the entire place will be savory, for the reason that an ox is to be roasted whole in the woods. Music, too, will set their feelings all in unison, and speeches will delight and satisfy their minds. A procession of hundreds of the dark agriculturists, all in full regalia, will pass through Haddonfield. A concert and a festival will also be features of the entertainment. Scores of the colored residents of this city are expected to take part in the affair.

—The language of a kiss—smack. What is the purpose of a smack? To get fish. What is the difference between a kiss and a fish? One stops on, the other goes over, the lips. We prefer the former.

—Our citizens are invited to assemble in the parlor of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, to-morrow afternoon, to adopt measures for providing refreshment and entertainment for the war veterans who are to visit this city on the 1st and 2d of October. Let the brave "Boys in Blue" have a mighty welcome.

—A call has been issued by the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee to all the Republican campaign clubs of the city of Philadelphia, and adjoining counties, to take part in the great torch-light procession of the "Boys in Blue," on the 2d of October next.

—A question: Did Adam have his "fall" just at the close of summer, the same as his degenerate sons and daughters do?

—The clouds are again sprinkling us to-day. The air is chilly. Everybody is uncomfortable, and the ague-stricken are already beginning to shake. Judging by the smoke lazily clinging about the damp tops of chimneys, the people are beginning to light their fires.

—When Mother Goose wrote that the cat was in the fiddle—she doubtless meant in the fiddle-strings. It isn't expected that poetry will be mathematically correct

—When a man complains that the sidewalks are unsteady, he should put his foot down and keep them straight.

—The celebrated war Governor of Indiana, the Hon. O. P. Morton, speaks under the auspices of the Union League at Concert Hall this evening.

—Was Homer really a lazy fellow because he got up an Idyl tale?

—The Campaign Club of '60-'68 and the Republican Invincibles parade this evening. Our club men do a heap of walking, but as they walk into the Democracy it is all right.

—Brown says that at least one advantage pertains to open air meetings—they are well ventilated. So are the opinions of those who generally speak at them.

—The Republicans hold mass meetings to-night in the Twentieth ward, at Twelfth and Jefferson streets, and in the Eighteenth ward, at Girard avenue and Hanover street.

—The planet Venus is to be visible hereafter in the east before sunrise. We hope those who wish to see the lovely spectacle—and we can assure them that it is lovely—will get up betimes; or, better yet, sit up. Get a Venus at your side, and then see the other in the sky. It is a healthy as well as an exhilarating sort of astronomy to study.

—A boy stands at the Custom House steps vending the "Grecian bend" for the small sum of five cents.

—The individual who gave the cream of the thing was not a dealer in milk.

AN APPEAL.—The Rev. J. M. Mitchell, who was appointed the City Missionary of the African M. E. Church, by the Conference, in June last, has lately succeeded in procuring a place, No. 505 S. Broad street, which he designs fitting up as a Sunday school and church. Mr. Mitchell makes a most urgent appeal to our Christian citizens for aid. He has expended his last dollar in the purchase of books for the school, and now finds himself totally unable, without some assistance, to carry out his laudable enterprise. Anything which the kind-hearted or philanthropic may be pleased to give will be received at his residence, No. 513 Lombard street. It needs no argument to convince the Christian people of the city of the good which may be accomplished by a mission like this, and charitable assistance is at once secured by the simple mention of the fact that it is needed.

DISCHARGED.—At noon to-day United States Commissioners Hibler and Phillips, who sat together yesterday to hear the cross-charge between Joseph R. Ferry, the Captain of the brig Waverly, and Henry Arthur, the second mate of the same vessel, in which the Captain preferred a charge of mutiny against the mate, and the mate one of cruel and unusual treatment against the Captain, announced their decision, which was held under advisement until to-day, and discharged both parties.

THE GERMANIA OFFICERS.—At the annual election of the Germania Orchestra, held September 22, 1868, the following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the ensuing year:—Leader, C. M. Schmitz; President, G. Mueller; Treasurer, C. M. Boettger; Secretary, C. Stolte; Councillor, R. D. Coxe; Business Manager, J. Bastert. The Germania will give their Public Rehearsals every Wednesday, at 3½ P. M., at the Horticultural Hall, commencing October 21.

MEETING TO-NIGHT AT GERMANTOWN.—To-night General A. F. Stevens, member of Congress from New Hampshire, will deliver an address to the citizens of Germantown, at the corner of Main street and Washington lane. The General is an eloquent and fluent speaker, and will say many things that will interest the inhabitants of that portion of the city. He will commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

FLAG RAISING.—This morning the police of the Seventh District hoisted a Tyndale flag on the Station House, on Brooks street, above Buttonwood. Speeches were made by Lieutenant Franks and Sergeants Murray and Deitz.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was caused by the partial destruction of a stable on Marshall street, near Susquehanna avenue. It was owned by John Lismore, and occupied by John Evans and others. Loss, $150.

NOT IN COURT.—John K. Valentine, Esq., the efficient and gentlemanly Assistant United States District Attorney in this city, will probably be absent from the Court until Monday next. The happy man is to be married this afternoon.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The Stock market was unsettled nearly all day, but late in the afternoon there was a spasmodic rise in Erie to 50, prompted apparently by parties whose object is to get the street 'long' of the stock preparatory to returning a large amount of borrowed stock and selling a still larger amount, at present held off the market, the object of this movement being, it is believed, to break the price to a much lower range than it has yet reached. The 'point' to buy Erie was given out very freely this morning—a circumstance in itself suspicious, and the street and the outside public will do well to guard against falling into the trap set for them. With respect to other stocks there is no inducement for those who have any regard for real values to buy them at their present dangerously inflated prices; but the whole market is so highly cliqued that it is not impossible they may be carried still higher before the inevitable reaction comes. Money continues in abundant supply, but there was an increased demand for it noticeable for it to-day, and some of the banks advanced their rate for call loans to 5 per cent. The general rate on good mixed collaterals is, however, 4 per cent., and the principal dealers in Government securities are still supplied at 3 per cent. The banks are not sending much currency westward, but money in the Western cities is working close, and increased difficulty is experienced in obtaining accommodations, while the Chicago journals speak of the banks there sending currency to the country, several of which are still ordering it from this centre. Commercial paper continues in moderate supply, and the best grade passes at 6½@7 per cent. per annum discount. In the dry goods trade to-day there was not much activity, the rather wide differences between the views of buyers and sellers tending to restrict business. There is a better demand at steady prices for silk and woolen goods than any other kinds, and at the auction sales the bidding for these was spirited, while domestic cotton fabrics were neglected and rather heavy."

—The N. Y. *Times* of this morning says:—

"The market for money shows no present shadow of turning, one way or the other, and the ease of supply to the brokers, on call, at cheaper rates, is wholly undisturbed. But the 'bearish' interest on the Stock Exchange renewed their intimations to-day that a squeeze would be attempted on the eve of the forthcoming quarterly bank statement next week. To give plausibility to this rumor a number of influential money lenders, including one or two of the Trust Company, are suggested as likely to be in the combination. As we remarked ten days ago on the circulation of the first rumor about 'locking up greenbacks,' we believe there is no substantial authority for the use of these names in this connection; at the same time not doubting that attempts may have been essayed to constitute such a ring."

—Messrs. C. Wright & Co.'s Cotton Circular, per Russia, says:—

"In our last circular we quoted middling upland at 2½c. A reaction in Liverpool, with less favorable accounts from the south as to the growing crop, caused a recovery here. The market advanced 1½c. per pound, holders became stronger in their views, and buyers more confident. The sales for the week have been 11,000 bales, taken chiefly for home consumption, with some little for export. To-day there has been a quiet feeling and more desire to sell. We close at the annexed quotations barely maintained. The clearances have been, for Liverpool, per steamers Scotia, 104; Tarifa, 718; City of Baltimore, 569; Pennsylvania, 561. Total to Great Britain, 2012. Havre, steamer Napoleon III, 400. Total for the week, 2412. The uncleared engagements to Liverpool, 1300. Freight, steam, ⅜ 10d. Havre, 1200. Steam, 1c. Sail, ¾c. Since our last an advance of about 2c. per pound has taken place at all the markets in the South. A fair business has been done at the enhanced rates, chiefly for domestic consumption, with some little for export. To-day there has been a quiet tone at the South with some yielding in price. We refer to reports by telegraph. Receipts at the ports are increasing, and promise soon to be large. For the past week they amount to 20,000 bales, against 8000 last year, and 8000 the year before. The total since 1st September already amounts to 35,000. Since Friday the receipts are large in New Orleans, Mobile, and Savannah. So far at Charleston they are quite light. At Memphis, until yesterday, but little cotton has been received; we now look for free receipts at that point. For our export tables we give 2000 bales, all for Liverpool, and all from New York; 400 went to Havre from this port. We have not enough to make a point in our tables for France; 1000 cleared at New Orleans on the 18th instant for Liverpool, the first of the season. The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st to the 19th September:—

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	35,000	18,000	26,000
Export to Great Britain	6,000	7,000	17,000
Export to France	......	......	5,000
Export to other foreign ports	......	8,000	1,000
Total Exports	6,000	8,000	23,000
Stock on hand	50,000	65,000	355,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:—			
Receipts for the week	20,000	8,000	8,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	2,000	3,000
Exports to France	......	......	1,000
Exports for other ports	......	1,000	......
Total Exports for the week	2,000	3,000	4,000

"The complaints continue from Georgia, Alabama and Florida. From Texas we have rather better accounts this week. At New Orleans the reports from the country are unsatisfactory, and less sanguine hopes are indulged in. By telegraph we learn that the weather had become fine again, and hopes are entertained that the injury will not be as great as was feared."

TRAIN.

George Francis Appeals to the American Minister—Spicy Correspondence with Reverdy Johnson.

The following correspondence between George Francis Train and Minister Johnson have reference to the international questions involved in Mr. Train's detention in the Marshalsea:—

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS, MARSHALSEA, August 17, 1868.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, American Minister, London.—Dear Sir:—Seven months' absence from my family at Newport, five of which I have been illegally incarcerated in a British jail, for a debt sworn affidavits from George T. M. Davis, Thomas C. Durant, and Clarke Bell, all known to you, prove I paid many years ago, is my apology for troubling you with my affairs (in the same letter in which I congratulate you upon your appointment, confirmation, and safe arrival) before you are fairly domiciled in your official quarters. Believing that Costello and Warren will be liberated before you have been many weeks in London, and that Rountree, Burke, Mackey, O'Donovan Rossa, Halpin, and McAfferty, who were refused a jury de meditate lingue, will also soon be free under your prompt and courteous diplomacy, I feel no hesitation in speaking of my own case; but did I suppose that England would much longer ignore the demand of the President and Congress, I should prefer to wait coming events. My present imprisonment is only a second edition of the Cork arrest in a binding workmanship—an action of private merchants, where the Government remain, as Lord Mayo stated to Mr. Rearden the last day of the session, strictly neutral. "The Government would not interfere with the judicial branch." As one of the foremost of American lawyers, I place those documents in your hands, showing on their face the outrage upon my person and business:—

1. The protest of the Cork arrest.
2. Mr. Rearden's speech in Parliament, and the sworn affidavits that the debt for which I am now in prison was paid.
3. Notice of motion, briefly stating the illegalities of my arrest and detention.

In writing to you I do not presume upon an introductory acquaintance in New York, or meeting you subsequently in Washington, but address you as an American citizen in a foreign land has a right to address the Ambassador of his country. Will you be so kind as to bring my case before Lord Stanley at as early a day as possible? and, in the absence of prompt action before the authorities at Washington, an early answer will oblige. Sincerely,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Having received no reply to that letter, Mr. Train again wrote to him as follows:—

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS, MARSHALSEA, Sept. 2, 1868.—To the Honorable Reverdy Johnson, American Minister, London.—Dear Sir: Permit me to suppose the case of a change of places. You an American citizen, five months incarcerated as a political prisoner in a debtor's goal, and I the American Minister in London. You write me a courteous letter, expecting at least an acknowledgment of its receipt. I do not consider the illegal imprisonment of an American citizen of sufficient importance to reply to the letter. Under these circumstances, perhaps, you might feel neglected but I have become so accustomed to the neglect of our adopted citizens I look for little assistance from my Government, because I happen to be native-born (my grandfather, the Rev. George Pickering, hailing from your own State and city). I am not surprised, since an American passport has become the by-word of nations, that you pay no attention to the important documents sent you two weeks ago. Many of my letters to and from are Sir James Grahamized in the post office, but I cannot think the British Government would stop a letter from an American citizen to his Ambassador. I should, however, be gratified to hear that it reached you safely. Sincerely,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRIAN.

Since the above was written, Mr. Train has received the following letter from Mr. Johnson:—

UNITED STATES LEGATION, LONDON, Sept. 7, 1868.—Dear Sir:—Your two notes of the 17th of August and 2d of this month were duly received. You do me injustice in supposing as your second note intimates, that I have been wanting in courtesy or kindness in failing to reply to the first. What you desired me to do in that was to call your case to the attention of Lord Stanley. He was then on the Continent, and did not return until last evening. As soon as I can obtain an interview with him I will bring your matter to his attention, and lose no time in advising you of the result. I had supposed that you knew me too well to think for a moment that I could be indifferent to the rights or interests of any American citizen. And hoping that I may prove this in your instance, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

George Francis Train, Esq., Four Courts, Marshalsea, Dublin.

The *Extra* ends characteristically as follows:—

ANOTHER JUDGE SENDS ME BACK TO JAIL FOR LIFE.

No appeal—no redress. Discharge again, refused with costs, my motions are always wrong the plaintiffs' always right. They can omit facts, suppress garnishees, swear false oaths, overmark judgments; bring each case in the name of a different Ebbw Vale Co., and then, as in the motion of yesterday, ignore all three of them, and change it to Robinson & Co. individually, and each new judge decides in their favor, with costs. Isaac Butt has more brains than any judge on the Irish bench, and he proved yesterday my arrest illegal and my incarceration an outrage against all law and fair dealing. Never mind; my time will come. Costello and Warren are still in the bastile. *For shame, Americans! "On to Canada!"*

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

POLITICAL.

1860! 1868.

THE

CAMPAIGN CLUB

OF

PHILADELPHIA

WILL MEET

FOR PARADE

ON

THURSDAY EVENING,

September 24, at 7 o'clock,

AT THE

CITY ARSENAL,

RACE STREET, BELOW BROAD.

The Route will not under any circumstances be varied from.

Down Race to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Spring Garden, down to Sixth, up to Green, down to Third, up to Girard avenue, down to Hanover, to the meeting of the Eighteenth Ward; from thence up Girard avenue to Broad, down Broad to Race, and disperse.

All Republicans who desire to join in the Parade are invited to meet and participate with us.

Co. A will assemble at Market and Merrick streets.

WM. B. MANN,

9 23 2t CHIEF MARSHAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL.

GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, of Indiana,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 24th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. 1t

GRANT, COLFAX, KELLEY & TYNDALE.

FIFTEENTH WARD MASS MEETING

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

No North—No South—No East—No West.

The friends of GRANT and COLFAX, the Champions of a Free Government and Free Labor, will assemble

On Thursday Evening, September 24,

AT SIXTEENTH AND PARRISH STS.

The following eminent Speakers will address the meeting:—

SAMUEL H. ORWIG Esq.
JAMES B. RONEY, Esq.
C. KNEASS, Esq.
HENRY HAHN, Esq.

By order of Executive Committee.

R. M. EVANS,
1t Chairman of Committee on Meetings.

MEETING AT GERMANTOWN.

GENERAL A. F. STEVENS,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Will address the People of Germantown

AT THE

CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND WASHINGTON LANE,

This (Thursday) Evening, September 24,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK. 1t

☞ HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, September 25, 1868.

Regimental Order, No. 4.

The Regiment will assemble for PARADE on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, September 25 (sharp time), on Coates street, right resting on Ridge avenue, facing north, to proceed to Tenth Ward Mass Meeting. By order of

T. B. F. TAPPER,
Colonel Commanding.

R. M. EVANS, Adjutant. 9 24 2t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Trial of Surratt—He is Discharged from Custody under the Statute of Limitation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Criminal Court having yesterday sustained the demurrer of the prosecution to the special plea of the defense, Mr. Merrick to-day set up in the bar of judgment the act of 1799, the statute of limitations, claiming that the indictment against Surratt was not found within two years from the trial of the commission of the alleged offense, and hence the prisoner was entitled to a final discharge.

After argument on both sides, Judge Wylie said the indictment contained five several counts, charging that the offense was committed on the 6th of March, 1865, and on other days intervening between that time and the 15th of April of the same year. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty generally, some day in June last, and that plea remained on record until the meeting of this Court at its adjourned term several days ago, when he asked and obtained permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and filed a special plea to enable him to plead the benefit of the proclamation of pardon and amnesty. The Court considering that he never before had an opportunity to plead pardon under that proclamation, gave him permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and the next day to plead a special plea that the Amnesty Proclamation was applicable to his case. The Government, through its representative, demurred to this plea.

The demurrer is a general demurrer for substantial defects in the plea, and not for informality. For two days there was an argument on the issue, and yesterday the Court intimated its opinion on the question. That intimation was that the Court would sustain the demurrer, the plea being bad, and the proclamation not applicable to the offense charged.

This morning the counsel for the defense intimated that there was still another ground which the Court should take into consideration in support of the plea. That was that the offense charged in the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was found. The act of Congress approved April 30, 1799, provides as follows:—

"No person or persons shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for treason or other capital offense, wilful murder or forgery excepted, unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a Grand Jury within three years next after the treason or capital offense aforesaid shall be done or committed, nor shall any person be prosecuted, held, or punished for any offense not capital, nor for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offense or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid; provided, that nothing therein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice."

Discharge of Surratt.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Judge Wylie discharged John H. Surratt to-day under the statute of limitation, the indictment not having been found within two years after the offense was alleged to have been committed.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24—A. M.—Consols for money 94⅛; for account, 94⅛@94¼. American securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties, 73; Erie Railroad, 32⅜; Illinois Central, 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—A. M.—Cotton flat; sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Spirits of Petroleum firm at 1s. 6d.@1s. 8d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 24—P. M.—Consols for money, 94⅛; for account, 94⅛@94¼; United States Five-twenties, 73. American securities firm; Erie Railroad, 32⅜; Illinois Central, 92⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—P. M.—Cotton easier. Lard, 72s 3d. Pork buoyant at 90s. Tallow, 46s. 3d. Turpentine, 26s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 24—P. M.—Sugar easier.

ANTWERP, Sept. 24—P. M.—Petroleum firm at 51f.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—An unknown man threw himself under the wheels of a passing train on the New Jersey Railroad, near Newark, and was instantly killed.

The steamship Weser to-day takes out $11,500 in specie.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Cleared, ship Cairnemore, for Liverpool, taking out 50,000 sacks of Wheat. Sailed, ship Favorita, for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1·60@1·90. Legal tenders, 70¼.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 24.—Sailed, steamer Charleston, for Charleston; barque Fareira, for Calais; brigs Rosario, for New York; Tarranova, for St. John's; Sea Breeze, for Liverpool; and a large fleet of coasters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from Liverpool.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 24.—Steamer City of London, from New York, on the 12th instant, arrived here this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull at 25c¼. Flour dull and declined 10c.: State, $6·70@9·10; Ohio, $8·10@10·65; Western, $6·10@9·15; Southern, $8·70@14; California, $9@12·50. Wheat easier; spring at $1·75; white Michigan $2·45. Corn dull at $1·15@1·20. Oats dull at 75@76c. Beef dull. Pork dull at $28·12½@28·20. Lard quiet at 19¾@20c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	127½	Toledo & Wabash	58½
N. Y. and E. R.	49½	Mil. & St.Paul com.	94¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	93⅝	Adams Express	51½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87½	U. S. Express Co.	51
Chi. and N.W. com	86⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅜
Chi. and N.W. pref.	87¼	Gold	141⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¼	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	109		

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at J. W. Tucker & Co's, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for week ending Sept. 10, 1868. Furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co.:—

New York—Mr. J. W. Wheeler and family, Mr. N. Niles, Dr. W. Y. Provost, Mrs. W. Y. Provost, Mr. F. T. Talmadge, Mr. W. S. Packer, Mrs. W. S. Packer, Mrs. A. G. Zabriskie, M. S. M. Zabriskie, Mr. Henry Tileston, Mr. Z. Davis Tileston, Mr. Brodey Fellows, Mr. H. W. Hicks, Mrs. W. L. Pickering, Mr. Theodore Hinsdal, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. J. M. Catlin, Mr. T. S. Demarcus, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and family.

Brooklyn—Mr. F. H. Hedge, Mrs. F. H. Hedge, Mrs. W. T. Hatch, Mr. E. S. Sandford, Miss Amd. Howe, Mr. W. Cort, Mrs. E. A. Edwards, Miss Carrie Edwards.

Boston—Mr. George O. Shattuck and family, Rev. C. S. Robinson, Mr. Thomas B. Wales, Mr. T. B. Taylor, Mr. B. C. Blodgett, Mr. S. H. Dyer, Mr. E. B. Story, Mr. F. Edwards, Mr. F. Russell, Mrs. E. Russell, Miss Russell, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Sumner, Dr. H. P. Bowditch.

Baltimore—Mr. A. Turnbull and family.

Philadelphia—Mrs. Mary R. Johnson, Mr. Y. T. Johnson.

New Haven—Miss E. W. Davenport.

Norwich—Mr. A. W. Emmons.

Chicago—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mayre and Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Free, Mr. Thomas Couter.

Ohio—Mr. C. Rate.

New Jersey—Rev. Garwin Lansmier.

Massachusetts—Rev. M. and Mrs. Bellamy.

San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE CAPITAL.

The Concluding Scenes in the Trial of Surratt.

Olmstead, the Defaulter, in a Fair Way for Capture.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Olmstead the Defaulter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—It is said that the Postmaster-General is now fully informed of the whereabouts of Olmstead, the defaulter, and that he will soon be arrested and brought to this city. Olmstead's friends propose to fix the matter up, providing the Government will go no further in prosecuting him than to discharge him from office.

Drawbacks on Imports.

Secretary McCulloch has revoked the order issued some time ago abolishing the office of Superintendent of drawbacks on imports. The order was to take effect on the first of October, but the Secretary has extended the time until the first of January.

The Trial of Surratt.

continued from our Third Edition.

Judge Wylie said the language of this statute is clear and strong. It was not possible to misunderstand it. The indictment was not found until more than two years after the alleged offense was committed. It contained no affirmation that during the intervening period the defendant had fled from justice. This is a fatal objection to the prosecution, unless we find it was necessary by the rules of law for defendant to plead the benefit of the statute by special plea. After quoting legal authorities, he said he felt constrained in this case, with the whole record before him, to say that judgment must be given for the defendant.

Mr. Merrick asked that judgment be entered and the prisoner discharged. District Attorney Carrington asked, as this was a very important question of law, that it be certified to the court "in banc." He supposed a new indictment could be found at the next term of the court.

Judge Wylie replied that he was not in the habit of certifying to another court. He decided for himself with the questions before him. If the gentleman wanted to go there he could do so on appeal.

The District Attorney asked whether on a question of law in criminal prosecutions he had not the right of appeal.

Judge Wylie replied that that was for the gentleman to determine.

Mr. Merrick, in reply to a question, was informed by the Court that the prisoner was discharged. Surratt, who was in the court-room, was then congratulated by his friends, and afterwards retired.

District Attorney Carrington said he proposed, if necessary, to prepare another indictment to meet the views of the court.

Judge Wylie said the District Attorney could have Surratt rearrested on a charge when the grand jury shall again sit. On the face of the record it appeared that the alleged crime was committed more than two years ago. If so, he could not be prosecuted. No man could be deprived of life or liberty under a statute like that, and the court had no right to hold Surratt to bail.

District Attorney Carrington said he did not wish to argue against the decision, but as the subject was of great practical importance, he wanted to say—

Judge Wylie here interrupted the gentleman by remarking that he had announced his opinion, and therefore it was not necessary for the gentleman to say anything more.

The District Attorney then entered an appeal from the decision of the Court.

An adjournment then took place.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127½	Toledo & Wab.	58½
N. Y. and E. R.	49½	Mil. & St. P. com.	94¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	93⅝	Adams Express Co	51½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	U. S. Express	51
Chi. and N.W. com.	87	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅜
Chic and N. W. prf.	87¼	Gold	141⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Market steady.	
Pitts. F.W. and Chi.	109½		

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station, Sarah Smith had a hearing upon the charge of the larceny of two pairs of pants from the store of Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson. Her mode of operation was by going into stores, and ordering large bills of goods to be sent to Blakely & Smith, Parkersburg, Va., while in the places purloining various articles of clothing. She in this way ordered a bill of between three and four thousand dollars at J. Bunting & Brother's dry goods store, No. 5 7 Market street; a bill of the same amount at Rockhill & Wilson's place; and also bills at Henry A. Duhring & Co.'s; and Wood, Marsh, Haywood & Co.'s.

Detective Brown arrested her at Second and Walnut streets, and as he was conducting her into the Central Station she dropped two pairs of pants from under her shawl. Held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

POLITICAL.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY invite their fellow-citizens to meet them at the parlor of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., to adopt measures for providing refreshment and entertainment for the war veterans who are to visit this city on the 1st and 2d of October next. All persons identified with the Union and Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloons are particularly invited.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS.
WILLIAM W. HARDING.
ROBERT R. CORSON.
HENRY D. MOORE.
JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
SAMUEL B. FALES.
J. T. PRATT.
9 23 2t LOUIS WAGNER.

☞ HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 9.

The Club will assemble

THURSDAY, September 24, 1868.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., *sharp*, for parade and to attend the mass meeting in the Twentieth ward, at Twelfth and Jefferson streets.

By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, }
HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 9 23 2t

☞ SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 208 S. SEVENTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1868.

TO ALL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUBS in the City of Philadelphia and adjoining counties:—You are respectfully invited to participate in the Torch-light procession of October 2 next.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary. 9 24 2t

☞ GRANT AND COLFAX.

FOURTEENTH WARD, SPRING GARDEN HALL.

The members will assemble at 6½ o'clock sharp THIS (Thursday) EVENING, for parade.

By order of the Club.

JOHN HANNA, President.

GEORGE G. LOUDEN, }
THOMAS R. BIGALOW, } Secretaries. 1t

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 418 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Spanish Revolution—Unfavorable Reports from Royalist Sources.

The Italian Insurrection a Canard.

Sarmiento Installed as President of the Argentine Confederation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The French Government will immediately strengthen the posts on the Spanish frontier. It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered France. There is an unauthenticated rumor that Prim has been arrested.

The *Pays* says the Spanish army is loyal, and that the insurrection is confined to the province of Andalusia and a few seaports.

The following is an official announcement from Madrid:—

"Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia are quiet."

The *Moniteur* has the following:—

The revolution in Spain makes no headway, and the people are indifferent or repulsive to the project. Active measures are being taken by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion. The insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the advance of the royal troops.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The reported rising in Calabria and Sicily is denied.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Advices from Buenos Ayres announce that Sarmiento, the newly-elected President, has been duly installed.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Evening.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £189,000 since the last report. Consols for money 94⅜a94½, and for account, 94½. Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 39; Erie, 33⅜.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24.—5-20s, 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—Evening.—Cotton dull; the sales to day were 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Spirits of Petroleum irregular.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Evening.—Sugar quiet. Whale Oil, £37 10s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 24—Evening.—Petroleum closed at 50f.

The Ritualistic Persecution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24.—In the trial of Rev. Mr. Hubbard to day, Mr. Thurston, the counsel for the defendant, closed a very lengthy and able argument. Rev. John Cotton Smith, for the same side, commenced his argument, which was not closed at the time of adjournment.

Judge Bradley closes the case probably to-morrow, when the verdict will be rendered. There is no excitement, and but few persons are present.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s, 3 series	106	200 sh Phil & E......b5.	26
$100 do. New	103¼	100 do....b5&in.	26
$2000 City 6s, New..ls.	103¼	280 do....b5&in.	26
$1100 N Pa 6s	90	100 sh Read R......b10.	47
$1000 W Jer R 6s	93	500 do....ls.b30.	46⅞
$500 Leh 6s gold l	90½	100 do.......2d.	46⅞
$.000 do	90½	100 do......b30.	46 94
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98¾	100 do......b30.	47
$14000 Vt Cent 2 m.b60.	40	100 do.......ls.	47
15 sh Penna R	56½	100 sh Leh Nav.....s60.	22½
100 do	56¾	50 sh Lit Sch R	44⅜
80 do......s5wn.	56¾	80 do	44⅜
50 do....s5wn.	56⅝	20 do	44⅜
7 sh Sp & Pine	23		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s. New	103¼	100 sh Cata Pf......b60.	33⅞
$1000 do. New..s5.	103¼	89 sh Penna R	56½
$300 do. New..ls.	103¼	3 do	56⅜
$7000 do. New..ls.	103¼	100 do...r..s5wn.	56⅜
$500 Leh 6s.gold l	90½	100 do......s60.	56⅜
$2000 Leh 6s. RR l	85	63 do	56⅜
10 sh C & Am	129	65 do.......2d.	56⅜
7 do	129	180 do......b30.	56⅜
100 sh Leh N......s60.	22½	100 do......b30.	56⅜
100 do	22⅜	100 do....s5wn.	56⅜
100 sh Big Mount	5⅞	100 do.....60d.	56⅜
100 sh Read......b30.	47		
100 do	46 94		

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 28th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers of *three feet* diameter, viz:—

On Nineteenth street, from Berks to Norris street.

On Twentieth street, from Berks to Norris street.

On Coates street, from Twelfth to Broad street.

On Thirteenth street, from Arch to Cherry street, and on Cherry street, from Thirteenth to Jacoby street.

On Eighteenth street, from Girard avenue to the north curb line of Stiles street. Provided the property owners pay all deficiencies over and above the assessment of bills and allowance under ordinance by the city.

Also the following Sewers of two and a half feet diameter:—On Taskar street from Fifth to Sixth street.

On Walnut street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street.

On Melon street from Eleventh to Twelfth street.

On Fourth street from Diamond street, 100 feet south of Susquehanna avenue.

On Hutchinson street, between Girard avenue and Thompson street.

On Seventh street from 230 feet north of Oxford street to Columbia avenue.

On Chesnut street from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street.

With such iron or stone inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised must be completed on or before the first day of December, 1868, and that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid; and this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Lots of ground, suitable for manufacturing or building purposes, having plenty of good spring water and plenty of good building stone, situate on and near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and only 2½ miles out. Apply to
B. HARPER & CO.,
9 21 6t No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE, NORTH BROAD STREET, Elegant Residence. Apply to
J. C. SIDNEY, Architect,
9 22 tuths 6t* No. 204 South FIFTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned Estate of JOSEPH L. KEEN.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. SMITH, Assignee of JOSEPH L. KEEN, for the benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 6th, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
9 24 thstu5t* Auditor.